CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

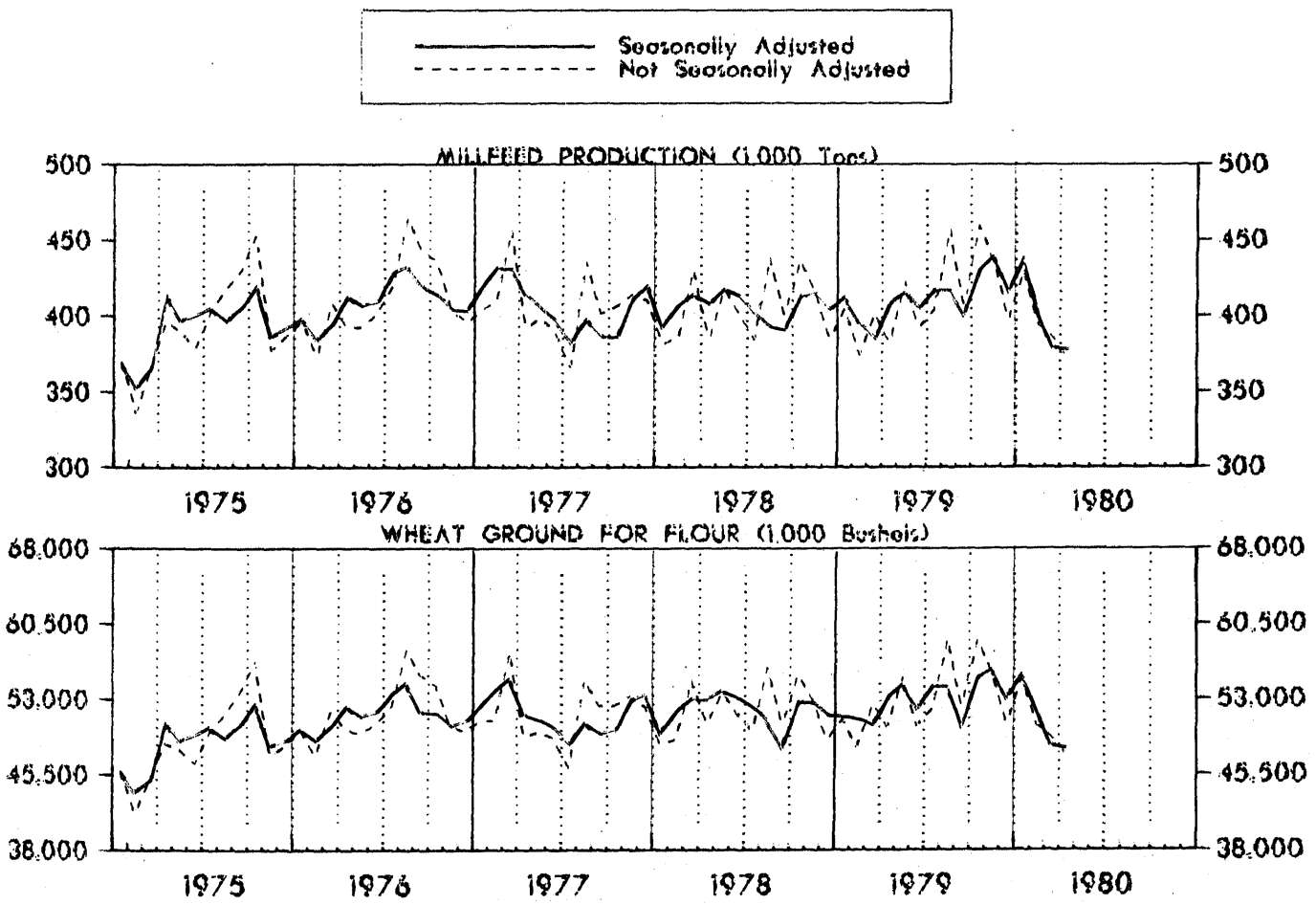
APRIL 1980

M20A(80)-4
Issued June 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Gina M. Pagano, (301) 763-1750.

For sale by the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
April	1,005	378	48,157
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147
August	1,087	393	50,886
July	1,124	401	52,176
June	1,124	413	53,196
May	1,111	417	53,821
April	1,108	408	53,000

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
April (22 days)	971	21,359	369,811	47,374	(NA)	1,059	91.7	75.1
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,136	22,739	396,985	50,530	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.1
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9
August (23 days)	1,089	25,053	438,773	56,062	(NA)	1,045	104.2	74.4
July (20 days)	1,117	22,335	384,090	49,749	(NA)	1,045	106.9	74.8
June (22 days)	1,047	23,051	401,878	51,544	3,549	1,045	100.3	74.5
May (22 days)	1,094	24,078	417,032	53,601	(NA)	1,039	105.3	74.5
April (20 days)	1,127	22,554	385,227	50,478	(NA)	1,039	108.5	74.5

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. [2]Collected quarterly. [3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,336	3,378	3,389
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,033	1,536	1,532
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	..do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	248	274	288
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	114	125	136
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,296	1,261	1,594
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	..do	11	11	10

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	April 1980		March 1980		April 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	47,374	21,359	49,104	22,165	50,205	22,291
Middle Atlantic	6,289	2,824	6,411	2,890	6,590	2,872
New York	4,932	2,217	5,073	2,286	5,450	2,365
North Central	23,512	10,601	25,336	11,395	26,852	11,890
Ohio	2,874	1,260	2,990	1,332	2,656	1,168
Indiana	1,295	576	1,332	579	1,228	528
Illinois	2,653	1,180	2,866	1,279	2,708	1,216
Michigan	788	341	859	375	818	355
Minnesota	5,739	2,630	6,302	2,853	5,981	2,618
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,630	1,208	3,093	1,426	3,308	1,507
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	5,091	2,307	4,847	2,193	6,600	2,988
South Atlantic	3,654	1,606	3,419	1,498	3,211	1,404
East South Central	2,410	1,059	2,426	1,070	2,418	1,062
Tennessee	1,855	810	1,855	815	1,885	831
West South Central	3,350	1,519	3,531	1,604	3,705	1,671
Oklahoma	1,337	621	1,513	706	1,573	725
Texas	1,418	630	1,468	651	1,533	680
Mountain	2,798	1,297	2,708	1,252	2,688	1,200
Montana	664	310	629	297	592	275
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,361	2,453	r5,273	r2,456	4,741	2,192
Washington	1,457	655	r1,291	r591	1,309	592
Oregon	911	421	r1,030	r473	939	428
California and Hawaii	2,993	1,377	r2,952	r1,392	2,493	1,172

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	March 1980	February 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	334	293	702
Dominican Republic	2	5	7
Honduras	-	-	3
Guatemala	3	-	4
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	2	-	2
Peru	-	18	20
Brazil	1	1	3
Bolivia	-	11	11
Chile	-	41	56
Morocco	135	66	212
Egypt	36	11	70
Israel	5	30	35
Jordan	-	-	2
India	5	-	7
Sri Lanka	-	48	48
Somalia	1	11	12
Philippines	98	42	140
Other	46	9	70
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	2,713	1,300	5,031
Canada	2	7	13
Mexico	7	4	15
Bahamas	9	4	20
Jamaica	13	16	32
Honduras	1	-	1
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	12	5	18
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	27
Surinam	2	4	31
Iceland	5	9	14
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	1,596	1,070	3,342
Jordan	2	1	4
Lebanon	4	-	4
Saudi Arabia	812	148	1,190
United Arab Emirates	6	2	22
India	-	1	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	3	-	3
Other	239	29	294
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	94,730	89,513	266,911
Mexico	120	2,079	6,778
Jamaica	-	-	50
Haiti	-	-	598
Honduras	350	155	574
El Salvador	395	-	579
Costa Rica	-	215	656
Panama	-	107	422
Venezuela	2,915	783	6,224
Colombia	1,483	3,304	8,232
Ecuador	930	955	3,607
Peru	989	1,072	2,955
Brazil	13,893	3,087	18,497
Bolivia	-	-	979
Chile	1,516	3,105	5,617
Surinam	-	-	159
Portugal	2,586	1,091	5,991
German Democratic Republic	3,472	-	5,197
Poland	3,350	-	4,426
U.S.S.R.	974	4,332	17,546
Morocco	2,395	760	5,358
Egypt	6,552	6,493	20,492
Israel	2,024	-	3,126
Iraq	3,897	1,903	6,322
Iran	-	-	-
Pakistan	40	587	2,685
Bangladesh	1,888	5,873	8,871
China (Mainland)	4,613	6,541	12,330
Korean Republic	5,679	6,497	19,177
Indonesia	1,176	3,645	8,442
Philippines	933	1,025	3,876
Nigeria	2,233	4,115	8,838
Other	30,327	31,789	78,307

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MARCH 1980						
Wheat flour	22,165	(NA)	3,047	36,271	13.7	(NA)
FEBRUARY 1980						
Wheat flour	22,624	(NA)	1,593	19,423	7.0	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

Domestic output	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, **Flour Milling Products.** The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Export and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

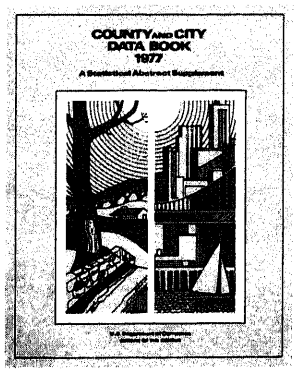
CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	Gina Pagano	(301) 763-7837
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Daisy Williams	(301) 763-7472
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK 1977

An indispensable reference tool presenting selected social and economic statistics for States, metropolitan areas, counties, and cities. Covers a wide variety of topics, including population, housing, employment, vital statistics, crime, retail and wholesale trade, poverty, education, health, social security, local government finances and employment, and many more.

An updating of many of the statistics in **County and City Data Book, 1972.**



CONTENTS INCLUDE:

- 195 items of statistical data for the 50 States and 3,143 counties (or county equivalents)
- 161 items for each of 277 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's)
- 190 items for each of the 910 cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more
- descriptive text, explanatory notes, and source citations
- maps, charts, and appendices

Clothbound
1,011 pp.
at $19.50

ALSO AVAILABLE: **Statistics for States and Metropolitan Areas,** a preprint of the tables for census regions and divisions, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas from the **Data Book.** Includes explanatory notes. 110 pp., $2.75

STILL AVAILABLE: **County and City Data Book, 1972,** clothbound, 1,076 pp., $18.65

ORDER FORM (please detach along this dotted line)

Please send me

— Copies of the County and City Data Book, 1977 (S/N 003-024-01464-5) $19.50 each.
— Copies of Statistics for States and Metropolitan Areas (S/N 003-024-01487-4) $2.75 each.
— Copies of the County and City Data Book, 1972 (S/N 003-024-00121-7) $18.65 each.

Name

Address

City **State** **ZIP Code**

I enclose $ _____ (check, money order, or Supt. of Documents coupons) or charge to my Deposit Account No. _____
Total Amount $_____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

For Office Use Only	
Quantity	Charges
Mailed	
To Mail Later	
Sub	
Refund	
Postage	
Handling	

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
To Insure Prompt, Accurate Shipment, Place Correct Address on Mailing Label Below

(please type or print)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Penalty for Private Use, $300

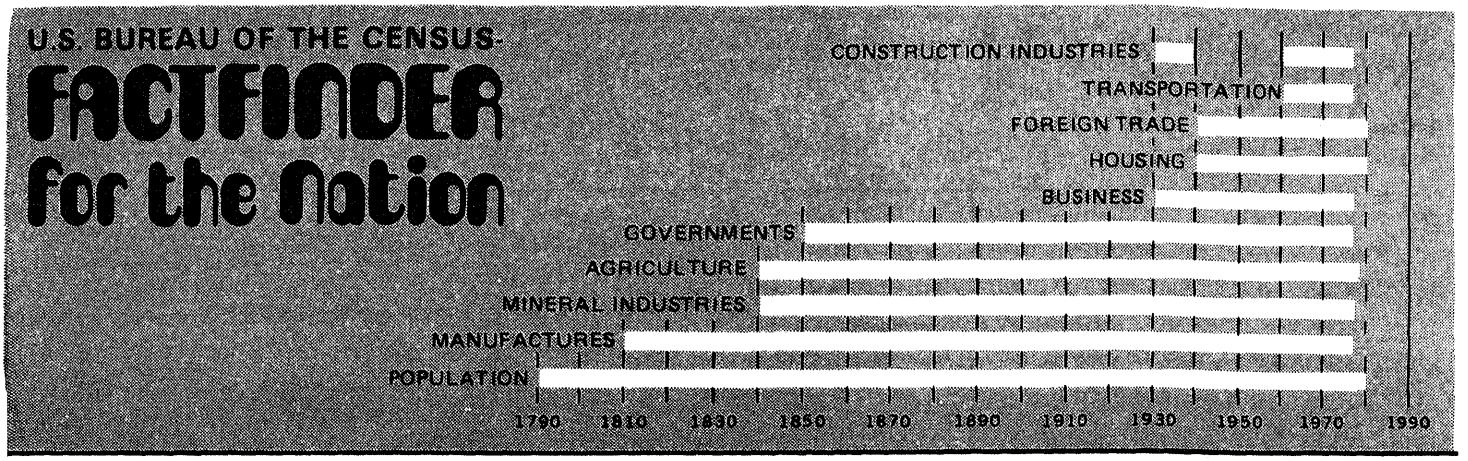
Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP Code _____

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
375

Special Fourth Class Rate Book



FACTFINDER FOR THE NATION

A series of brochures geared to the general reader as well as the potential user of Census Bureau data. Published periodically, most *Factfinders* cover particular aspects of the Bureau's work, while others (Nos. 4 and 18) provide overall views and No. 5 offers a comprehensive bibliography.

Each brochure has 4 pages, except Nos. 4 and 5, which have 12 pages.

Series subscription, Nos. CFF 1-20, $4.00. Individual copies, $0.25 each, except No. 4 ($0.30). Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 copies or more sent to one address.

CFF No.	Title	Issued
1	Minority Statistics	June 1979
2	Availability of Census Records About Individuals	Apr. 1979
3	Agriculture Statistics	Jan. 1980
4	History and Organization	May 1979
5	Reference Sources	Dec. 1979
6	Housing Statistics	Sept. 1978
7	Population Statistics	Oct. 1977
8	Geographic Tools	Feb. 1980
9	Construction Statistics	Nov. 1979
10	Retail Trade Statistics	Dec. 1979
11	Wholesale Trade Statistics	Dec. 1979
12	Statistics on Service Industries	Dec. 1979
13	Transportation Statistics	Dec. 1979
14	Foreign Trade Statistics	Mar. 1978
15	Statistics on Manufactures	Jan. 1980
16	Statistics on Mineral Industries	Dec. 1979
17	Statistics on Governments	Apr. 1978
18	Census Bureau Programs and Products	May 1979
19	Enterprise Statistics	Dec. 1979
20	Energy and Conservation Statistics	Jan. 1980

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM **Please send me**

SUBSCRIPTION(S), Factfinder Series CFF 1-20 at $4.00

___1	___ 6	___11	___ 16
___2	___ 7	___12	___ 17
___3	___ 8	___13	___ 18
___4*	___ 9	___14	___ 19
___5	___ 10	___15	___ 20

(*$0.30; all others $0.25)

Name _____

Organization _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP Code _____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Subscriber Services
Section (Publications)
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

TOTAL AMOUNT $ _____

Payment enclosed (Mark one)
☐ Check
☐ Money order

OR

Charge to: Superintendent of Documents Deposit Account Number

_____

Do not send postage stamps. Currency is sent at sender's risk; foreign currency is not acceptable.

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

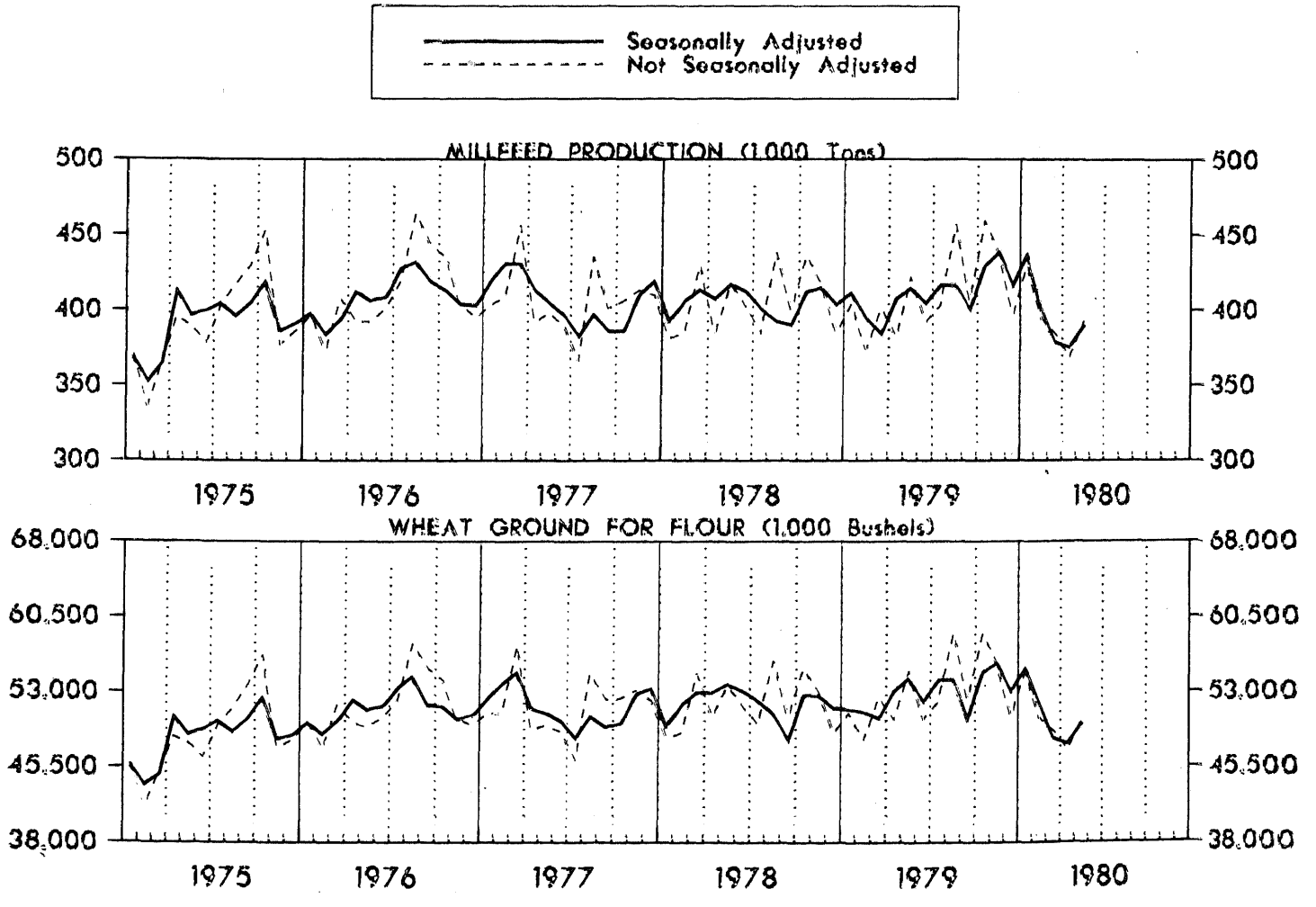
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

MAY 1980
M20A(80)-5
Issued July 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING. 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Gina M. Pagano, (301) 763-1750.

For sale by the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
May	1,080	390	49,914
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147
August	1,087	393	50,886
July	1,124	401	52,176
June	1,124	413	53,196
May	1,111	417	53,821

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
May (21 days)	1,090	22,880	392,093	50,114	(NA)	1,059	102.9	76.1
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,136	22,739	396,985	50,530	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.1
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9
August (23 days)	1,089	25,053	438,773	56,062	(NA)	1,045	104.2	74.4
July (20 days)	1,117	22,335	384,090	49,749	(NA)	1,045	106.9	74.8
June (22 days)	1,047	23,051	401,878	51,544	3,549	1,045	100.3	74.5
May (22 days)	1,094	24,078	417,032	53,601	(NA)	1,039	105.3	74.5

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. [2]Collected quarterly. [3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,721	2,336	3,179
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,196	1,033	1,429
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	..do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	283	248	278
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	127	114	123
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,508	1,296	1,510
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	..do	11	11	16

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	May 1980		April 1980		May 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	50,114	22,880	47,170	21,231	55,093	24,573
Middle Atlantic	6,957	3,325	6,254	2,824	7,359	3,334
New York	5,451	2,382	4,932	2,217	5,910	2,686
North Central	25,348	11,357	23,376	10,508	29,104	12,983
Ohio	2,751	1,225	r2,631	r1,164	2,834	1,254
Indiana	1,236	538	1,295	576	1,227	522
Illinois	2,897	1,280	2,653	1,180	3,383	1,418
Michigan	797	343	788	341	886	386
Minnesota	5,557	2,519	5,778	2,611	6,014	2,736
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,744	1,254	2,630	1,208	3,466	1,588
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	5,998	2,736	5,091	2,307	7,224	3,273
South Atlantic	3,732	1,660	3,654	1,605	3,524	1,536
East South Central	2,473	1,093	2,410	1,059	2,747	1,209
Tennessee	1,922	849	1,855	810	2,129	940
West South Central	3,709	1,691	3,350	1,518	3,875	1,733
Oklahoma	1,627	755	1,337	621	1,559	719
Texas	1,571	706	1,418	629	1,773	770
Mountain	2,578	1,189	2,798	1,297	3,028	1,386
Montana	594	276	664	310	678	306
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,317	2,565	5,328	2,420	5,456	2,392
Washington	1,564	707	1,457	655	1,421	643
Oregon	931	423	867	400	923	418
California and Hawaii	2,822	1,354	3,004	1,377	3,112	1,331

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	April 1980	March 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	167	334	869
Dominican Republic	-	2	7
Honduras	-	-	3
Guatemala	-	3	4
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	2	2
Peru	12	-	32
Brazil	-	1	3
Bolivia	11	-	22
Chile	25	-	81
Morocco	23	135	235
Egypt	28	36	98
Israel	-	5	35
Jordan	-	-	2
India	16	5	23
Sri Lanka	-	-	48
Somalia	3	1	15
Philippines	41	98	181
Other	8	46	78
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	867	2,713	5,898
Canada	2	2	15
Mexico	2	7	17
Bahamas	6	9	26
Jamaica	73	13	105
Honduras	-	1	1
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	9	12	27
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	52	-	52
Bolivia	-	-	27
Surinam	5	2	36
Iceland	2	5	16
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	63	1,596	3,405
Jordan	-	2	4
Lebanon	-	4	4
Saudi Arabia	334	812	1,524
United Arab Emirates	15	6	37
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	19	3	22
Other	285	239	579
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	98,322	94,730	365,232
Mexico	15	120	6,793
Jamaica	-	-	50
Haiti	-	-	598
Honduras	110	350	684
El Salvador	-	395	579
Costa Rica	478	-	1,134
Panama	387	-	809
Venezuela	431	2,915	6,655
Colombia	1,077	1,483	9,309
Ecuador	729	930	4,336
Peru	3,684	989	6,639
Brazil	13,020	13,893	31,517
Bolivia	907	-	1,886
Chile	2,807	1,516	8,424
Surinam	-	-	159
Portugal	1,086	2,586	7,077
German Democratic Republic	-	3,472	5,197
Poland	-	3,350	4,426
U.S.S.R.	-	974	17,546
Morocco	555	2,395	5,913
Egypt	3,588	6,552	24,080
Israel	1,241	2,024	4,367
Iraq	2,657	3,897	8,979
Iran	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	40	2,685
Bangladesh	7,759	1,888	16,630
China (Mainland)	3,733	4,613	16,063
Korean Republic	5,122	5,679	24,299
Indonesia	2,226	1,176	10,668
Philippines	3,888	933	7,764
Nigeria	3,331	2,233	12,169
Other	39,491	30,327	117,797

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
APRIL 1980						
Wheat flour.....	21,231	(NA)	1,034	12,713	4.9	(NA)
MARCH 1980						
Wheat flour.....	22,165	(NA)	3,047	36,271	13.7	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

Domestic output	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, **Flour Milling Products.** The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Export and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	Gina Pagano	(301) 763-1750
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Subscriber Services Section (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

Data User Services

Training Courses / Telephone Assistance Conference Exhibits / Guides and Indexes / Newsletters and Catalogs / Cooperative Assistance Programs

Regional assistance available from 12 Census Bureau offices:

Atlanta, Georgia 1365 Peachtree St. NE, Room 625, 3030 (404) 881-2274 **Boston, Massachusetts** 441 Stuart St., 10th Floor, 02116 (617) 223-0668 **Charlotte, North Carolina** 230 South Tryon St., Suite 800, 28202 (704) 371-6144 **Chicago, Illinois** 55 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1304, 60604 (312) 353-0980 **Dallas, Texas** 1100 Commerce St., Room 3C54, 75242 (214) 749-2394 **Denver, Colorado** 575 Union Blvd., 80225 (303) 234-5825 **Detroit, Michigan** Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse, Room 565, 231 West Lafayette, 48226 (313) 226-4675 **Kansas City, Kansas** One Gateway Center, 4th & State Sts., 66101 (816) 374-4601 **Los Angeles, California** 11777 San Vicente Blvd., Room 914, 90049 (213) 824-7291 **New York, New York** 26 Federal Plaza, Room 37-130, 10007 (212) 264-4730 **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania** 600 Arch St., Room 9226, 19106 (215) 597-8314 **Seattle, Washington** 1700 Westlake Ave., 98109 (206) 442-7080

Washington assistance available from the Data User Services Division (301/763-2400) or from any of the subject divisions. A Telephone Contact List with more than 200 subject specialists listed is available.

Mail to:
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Data User Services Please send me information on the subjects checked below.

- ☐ Population
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Governments
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Manufactures
- ☐ Mineral Industries
- ☐ Wholesale Trade
- ☐ Retail Trade
- ☐ Service Industries
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Catalogs, Guides, Directories, Indexes, and General Summaries
- ☐ Data User Training Activities
- ☐ Foreign Trade
- ☐ Data available on computer tape
- ☐ Census Geography

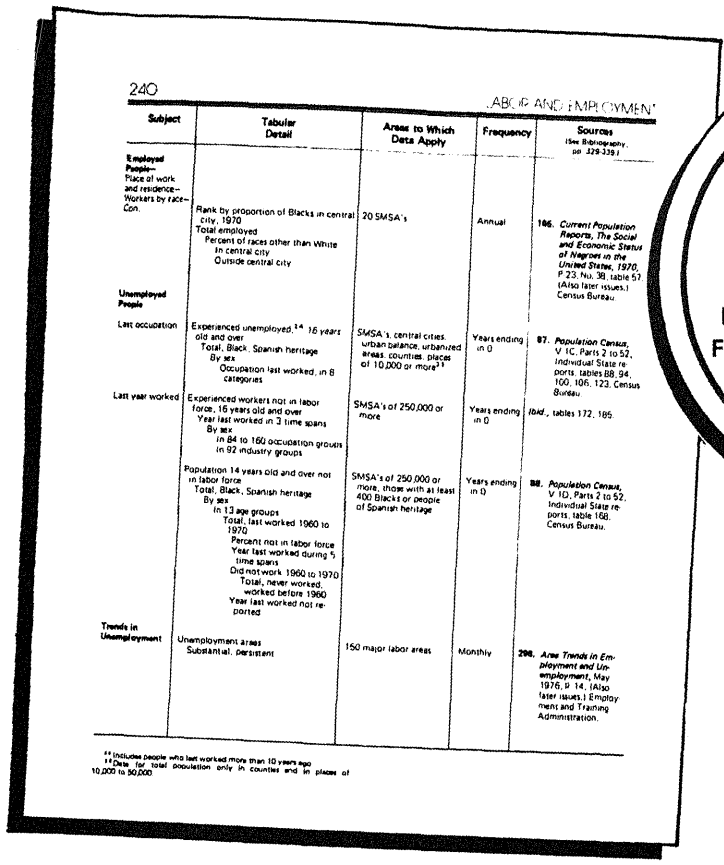
☐ **Please add my name to your mailing list to receive new product announcements.**

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



240 LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Subject	Tabular Detail	Areas to Which Data Apply	Frequency	Sources (See Bibliography, pp. 329-339.)
Employed People— Place of work and residence—Workers by race—Con.	Rank by proportion of Blacks in central city, 1970	20 SMSA's	Annual	**106.** *Current Population Reports, The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1970,* P-23, No. 38, table 57. (Also later issues.) Census Bureau.
	Total employed			
	Percent of races other than White			
	In central city			
	Outside central city			
Unemployed People				
Last occupation	Experienced unemployed,[14] 16 years old and over	SMSA's, central cities, urban balance, urbanized areas, counties, places of 10,000 or more[31]	Years ending in 0	**87.** *Population Census,* V 1C, Parts 2 to 52, Individual State reports, tables 88, 94, 100, 106, 123. Census Bureau.
	Total, Black, Spanish heritage			
	By sex			
	Occupation last worked, in 8 categories			
Last year worked	Experienced workers not in labor force, 16 years old and over	SMSA's of 250,000 or more	Years ending in 0	*Ibid.,* tables 172, 185.
	Year last worked in 3 time spans			
	By sex			
	In 84 to 160 occupation groups			
	In 92 industry groups			
	Population 14 years old and over not in labor force	SMSA's of 250,000 or more; those with at least 400 Blacks or people of Spanish heritage	Years ending in 0	**88.** *Population Census,* V 1D, Parts 2 to 52, Individual State reports, table 168. Census Bureau.
	Total, Black, Spanish heritage			
	By sex			
	In 13 age groups			
	Total, last worked 1960 to 1970			
	Percent not in labor force			
	Year last worked during 5 time spans			
	Did not work 1960 to 1970			
	Total, never worked, worked before 1960			
	Year last worked not reported			
Trends in Unemployment	Unemployment areas	150 major labor areas	Monthly	**298.** *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment,* May 1976, p. 14. (Also later issues.) Employment and Training Administration.
	Substantial, persistent			

** Includes people who last worked more than 10 years ago
†† Data for total population only in counties and in places of 10,000 to 50,000

FIND YOUR LOCAL DATA HERE FOR 100 TYPES OF AREAS—FROM CITIES AND COUNTIES TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS, FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO FISHERY DISTRICTS!

directory of federal statistics for local areas

a guide to sources 1976

A MUST FOR DECISIONMAKERS. For planners, marketers—anyone who uses local data from the Federal Government—and "Exactly what every reference librarian should have..." American Library Association reviewers.

INCLUDES CHAPTERS ON—
Governments and revenue sharing
Crime, education, health, population, and housing
Employment, income, and prices
Environment, agriculture, and mineral industries
Manufacturing, finance, transportation, and trade

The **Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas** gives detailed table-by-table descriptions of subjects and reference sources for almost all types of areas smaller than States.

Spanning the period 1966-1976, the guide covers 350 reports from 3 dozen Federal agencies and features:

REFERENCE BY SPECIFIC TABLE NUMBER, agency address, and—whenever available—the GPO catalog number.

FACTS YOU NEED TO GET UNPUBLISHED DATA (not abstracted in the directory) in microform, data files, and special tabulations.

LISTS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF 75 GUIDES to Federal and minicipal sources—published and unpublished.

And a DETAILED INDEX locating 2,300 subjects.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM

Please send me ___ **copy(ies) of**

Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas: A Guide to Sources, 1976

363 pp. (paper) at $5.50

Stock No. 003-024-01553-6

Name

Address

City

State ZIP

I enclose $ _____ (check, money order, or Supt. of Documents coupons) or charge to my Deposit Account No. _____

Total Amount $ _____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

For Office Use Only	
Quantity	Charges
Mailed	
To Mail Later	
Sub	
Refund	
Postage	
Handling	

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
To Insure Prompt, Accurate Shipment, Place Correct Address on Mailing Label Below

(please type or print)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Penalty for Private Use, $300

Name

Street Address

City, State, and ZIP

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
375

Special Fourth Class Rate Book

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

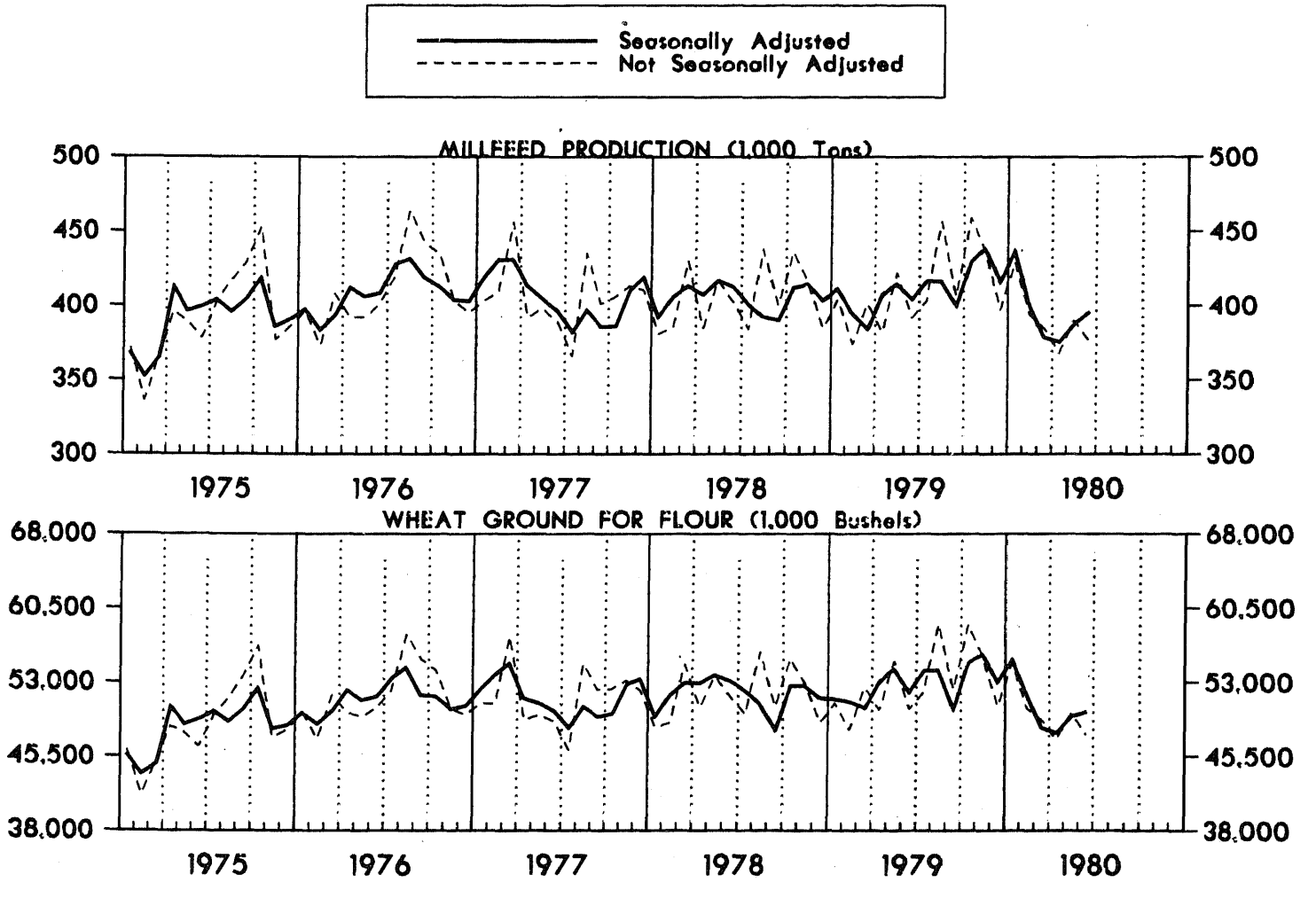
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

JUNE 1980
M20A(80)-6
Issued August 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Gina M. Pagano, (301) 763-1750.

For sale by the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
June	1,158	396	50,083
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147
August	1,087	393	50,886
July	1,124	401	52,176
June	1,124	413	53,196

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
June (21 days)	1,111	23,325	376,070	47,702	4,268	1,056	105.2	81.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,136	22,739	396,985	50,530	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.1
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9
August (23 days)	1,089	25,053	438,773	56,062	(NA)	1,045	104.2	74.4
July (20 days)	1,117	22,335	384,090	49,749	(NA)	1,045	106.9	74.8
June (22 days)	1,047	23,051	401,878	51,544	3,549	1,045	100.3	74.5

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. [2]Collected quarterly. [3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,706	2,721	2,417
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,145	1,193	1,059
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	..do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	262	283	299
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	118	127	129
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,231	1,508	1,785
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	12	(NA)	50
	24 hour capacity	..do	11	11	16

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	June 1980		May 1980		June 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	47,702	23,325	49,836	22,814	50,138	22,536
Middle Atlantic	6,684	2,962	6,844	3,325	6,471	2,926
New York	5,219	2,337	5,294	2,382	5,308	2,405
North Central	24,171	12,762	25,431	11,441	27,037	12,227
Ohio	2,341	1,031	2,751	1,225	2,473	1,097
Indiana	1,402	2,536	1,236	538	1,477	618
Illinois	2,713	1,193	2,897	1,280	2,906	1,282
Michigan	774	336	801	346	772	336
Minnesota	5,469	2,467	5,557	2,519	5,573	2,565
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,641	1,219	2,744	1,254	3,331	1,528
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	5,840	2,641	5,998	2,736	6,869	3,127
South Atlantic	3,454	1,504	3,723	1,643	2,985	1,302
East South Central	2,362	1,017	2,473	1,133	2,264	993
Tennessee	1,821	781	1,922	889	1,745	767
West South Central	3,595	1,637	r3,470	r1,599	3,709	1,665
Oklahoma	1,543	716	r1,393	r649	1,587	733
Texas	1,423	642	1,566	720	1,484	650
Mountain	2,524	1,167	2,578	1,189	2,948	1,350
Montana	527	248	594	276	552	256
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	4,912	2,276	5,317	2,484	4,724	2,073
Washington	1,284	582	1,564	707	1,193	539
Oregon	893	400	931	423	769	347
California and Hawaii	2,735	1,294	2,822	1,354	2,762	1,187

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	May 1980	April 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	191	167	1,060
Dominican Republic	-	-	7
Honduras	3	-	6
Guatemala	2	-	6
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	2
Peru	19	12	51
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	-	11	22
Chile	-	25	81
Morocco	86	23	321
Egypt	4	28	102
Israel	-	-	35
Jordan	3	-	5
India	-	16	23
Sri Lanka	-	-	48
Somalia	-	3	15
Philippines	60	41	241
Other	14	8	92
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	918	867	6,816
Canada	1	2	16
Mexico	-	2	17
Bahamas	5	6	31
Jamaica	37	73	142
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	-	9	27
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	52	52
Bolivia	-	-	27
Surinam	15	5	51
Iceland	2	2	18
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	521	63	3,926
Jordan	-	-	4
Lebanon	1	-	5
Saudi Arabia	298	334	1,822
United Arab Emirates	2	15	39
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	-	19	22
Other	36	285	614
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	88,579	98,322	453,811
Mexico	4	15	6,796
Jamaica	138	-	188
Haiti	815	-	1,413
Honduras	108	110	792
El Salvador	472	-	1,051
Costa Rica	441	478	1,575
Panama	106	387	915
Venezuela	1,554	431	8,209
Colombia	2,617	1,077	11,925
Ecuador	1,047	729	5,382
Peru	1,883	3,684	8,522
Brazil	8,981	13,020	40,498
Bolivia	492	907	2,378
Chile	1,469	2,807	9,893
Surinam	52	-	211
Portugal	2,921	1,086	9,998
German Democratic Republic	-	-	5,197
Poland	-	-	4,426
U.S.S.R.	-	-	17,546
Morocco	1,109	555	7,022
Egypt	808	3,588	24,888
Israel	-	1,241	4,367
Iraq	831	2,657	9,810
Iran	1,837	-	1,837
Pakistan	-	-	2,685
Bangladesh	8,156	7,759	24,786
China (Mainland)	566	3,733	16,629
Korean Republic	6,623	5,122	30,921
Indonesia	-	2,226	10,668
Philippines	2,062	3,888	9,826
Nigeria	3,744	3,331	15,913
Other	39,743	39,491	157,544

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MAY 1980						
Wheat flour.....	22,814	(NA)	1,109	12,791	4.9	(NA)
APRIL 1980						
Wheat flour.....	21,231	(NA)	1,034	12,713	4.9	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

Domestic output	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, **Flour Milling Products.** The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Export and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

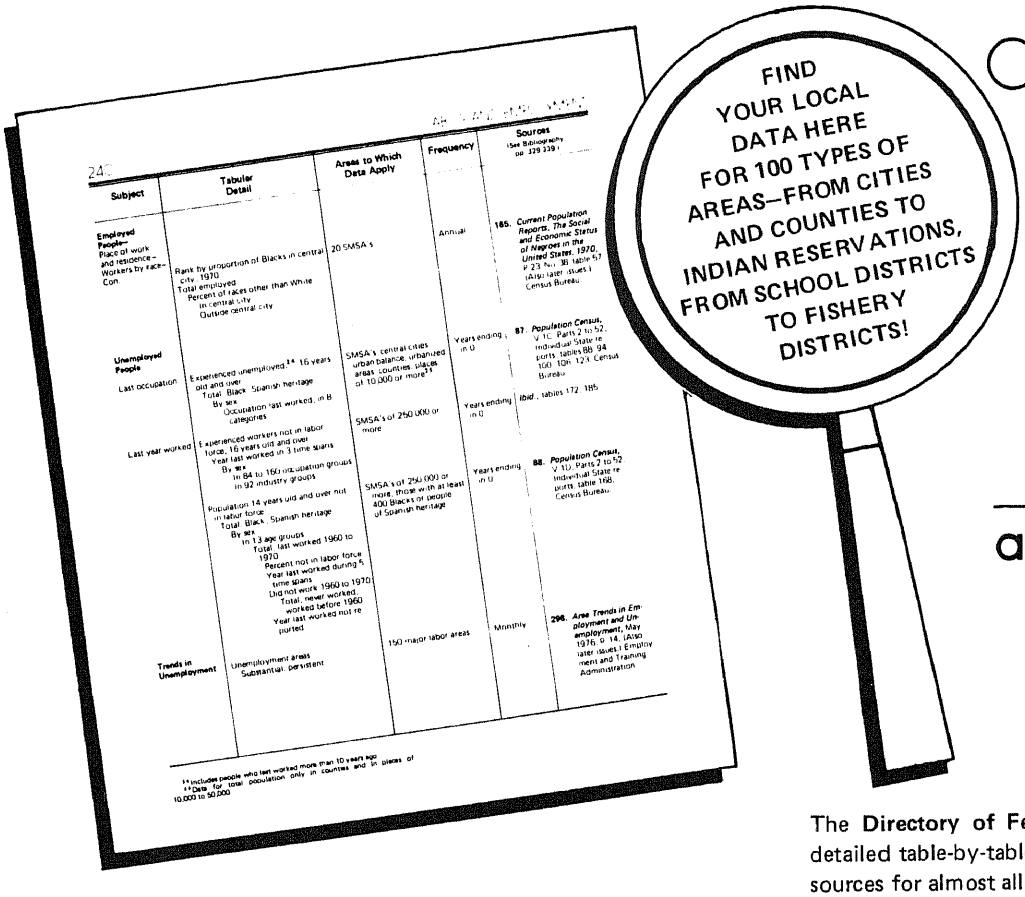
An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	Gina Pagano	(301) 763-1750
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Subscriber Services Section (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511



directory of federal statistics for local areas

a guide to sources 1976

A MUST FOR DECISIONMAKERS. For planners, marketers—anyone who uses local data from the Federal Government—and "Exactly what every reference librarian should have. . ." American Library Association reviewers.

INCLUDES CHAPTERS ON—
Governments and revenue sharing
Crime, education, health, population, and housing
Employment, income, and prices
Environment, agriculture, and mineral industries
Manufacturing, finance, transportation, and trade

The **Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas** gives detailed table-by-table descriptions of subjects and reference sources for almost all types of areas smaller than States.

Spanning the period 1966-1976, the guide covers 350 reports from 3 dozen Federal agencies and features:

REFERENCE BY SPECIFIC TABLE NUMBER, agency address, and—whenever available—the GPO catalog number.

FACTS YOU NEED TO GET UNPUBLISHED DATA (not abstracted in the directory) in microform, data files, and special tabulations.

LISTS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF 75 GUIDES to Federal and minicipal sources—published and unpublished.

And a DETAILED INDEX locating 2,300 subjects.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM
Please send me ___ copy(ies) of

Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas: A Guide to Sources, 1976

363 pp. (paper) at $5.50 Stock No. 003-024-01553-6

Name

Address

City State ZIP

I enclose $_____ (check, money order, or Supt. of Documents coupons) or charge to my Deposit Account No. _____
Total Amount $_____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

For Office Use Only	
Quantity	Charges
Mailed	
To Mail Later	
Sub	
Refund	
Postage	
Handling	

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
To Insure Prompt, Accurate Shipment, Place Correct Address on Mailing Label Below

(please type or print)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Penalty for Private Use, $300

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP _____

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
375

Special Fourth Class Rate Book

Data User Services

Training Courses / Telephone Assistance Conference Exhibits / Guides and Indexes / Newsletters and Catalogs / Cooperative Assistance Programs

Regional assistance available from 12 Census Bureau offices:

Atlanta, Georgia 1365 Peachtree St. NE, Room 625, 3030 (404) 881-2274 **Boston, Massachusetts** 441 Stuart St., 10th Floor, 02116 (617) 223-0668 **Charlotte, North Carolina** 230 South Tryon St., Suite 800, 28202 (704) 371-6144 **Chicago, Illinois** 55 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1304, 60604 (312) 353-0980 **Dallas, Texas** 1100 Commerce St., Room 3C54, 75242 (214) 749-2394 **Denver, Colorado** 575 Union Blvd., 80225 (303) 234-5825 **Detroit, Michigan** Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse, Room 565, 231 West Lafayette, 48226 (313) 226-4675 **Kansas City, Kansas** One Gateway Center, 4th & State Sts., 66101 (816) 374-4601 **Los Angeles, California** 11777 San Vicente Blvd., Room 914, 90049 (213) 824-7291 **New York, New York** 26 Federal Plaza, Room 37-130, 10007 (212) 264-4730 **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania** 600 Arch St., Room 9226, 19106 (215) 597-8314 **Seattle, Washington** 1700 Westlake Ave., 98109 (206) 442-7080

Washington assistance available from the Data User Services Division (301/763-2400) or from any of the subject divisions. A Telephone Contact List with more than 200 subject specialists listed is available.

Mail to:
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Data User Services Please send me information on the subjects checked below.

- ☐ Population
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Governments
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Manufactures
- ☐ Mineral Industries
- ☐ Wholesale Trade
- ☐ Retail Trade
- ☐ Service Industries
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Foreign Trade
- ☐ Data available on computer tape
- ☐ Census Geography
- ☐ Catalogs, Guides, Directories, Indexes, and General Summaries
- ☐ Data User Training Activities

☐ **Please add my name to your mailing list to receive new product announcements.**

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

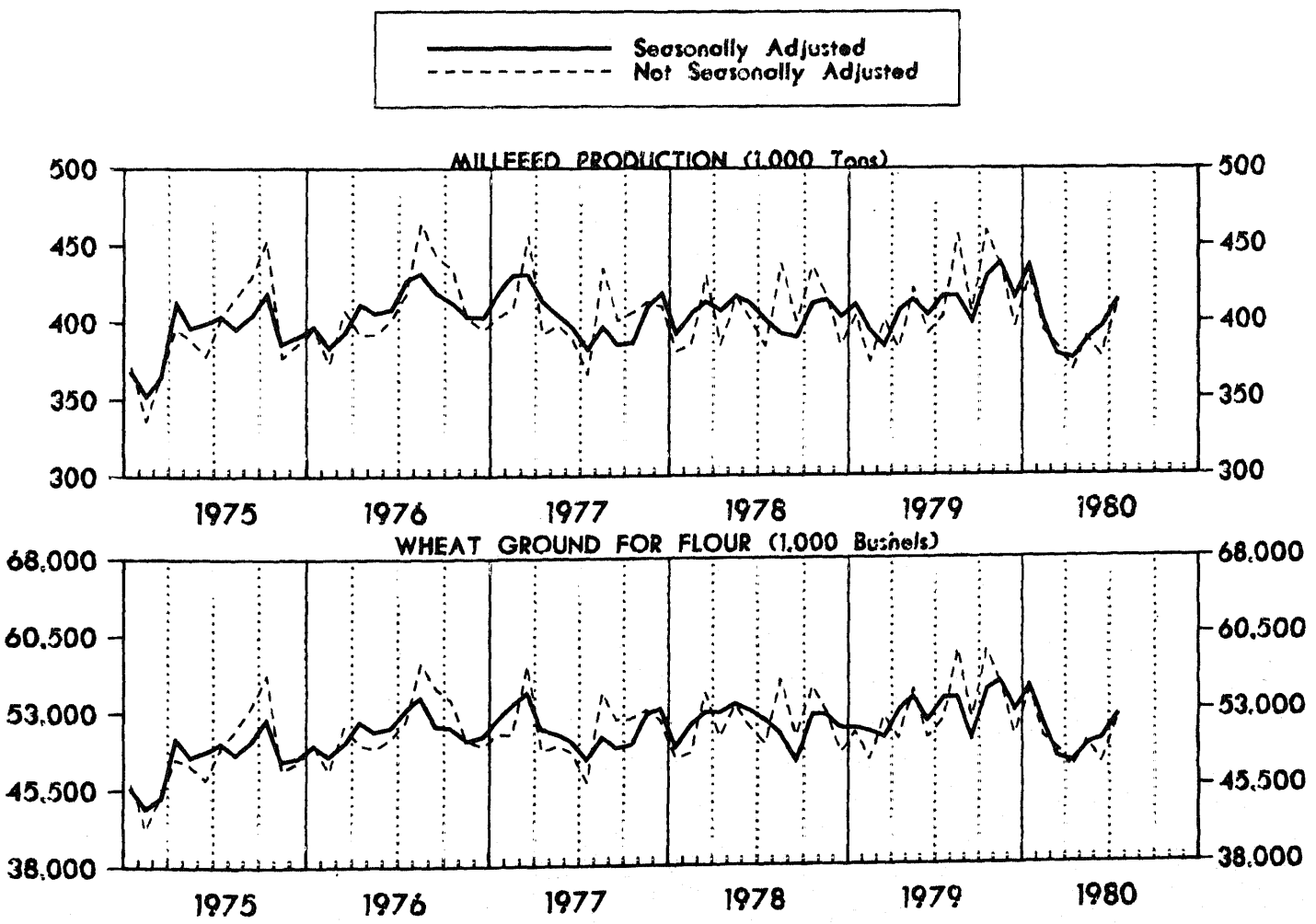
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

JULY 1980
M20A(80)-7
Issued September 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING: 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Gina M. Pagano, (301) 763-1750.

For sale by the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
July	1,110	414	52,438
June	r1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147
August	1,087	393	50,886
July	1,124	401	52,176
June	1,124	413	53,196

[r] Revised.

[1] The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
July (22 days)	1,054	23,194	409,948	51,868	(NA)	1,056	99.8	74.5
June (21 days)	r1,017	r21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	r96.3	r74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,136	22,739	396,985	50,530	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.1
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9
August (23 days)	1,089	25,053	438,773	56,062	(NA)	1,045	104.2	74.4
July (20 days)	1,117	22,335	384,090	49,749	(NA)	1,045	106.9	74.8
June (22 days)	1,047	23,051	401,878	51,544	3,549	1,045	100.3	74.5

(NA) Not available. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. [2]Collected quarterly. [3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,214	2,729	2,808
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	964	1,160	1,252
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	290	262	293
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	135	118	130
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,260	1,231	1,639
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	do	12	11	16

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	July 1980		June 1980		July 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	51,868	23,194	47,786	r21,356	51,995	23,508
Middle Atlantic	6,531	2,943	6,684	2,962	6,349	2,871
New York	5,185	2,336	5,219	2,337	5,180	2,351
North Central	26,978	12,086	24,171	r10,833	28,491	12,670
Ohio	2,666	1,160	2,341	1,031	2,996	1,299
Indiana	1,462	634	1,402	r608	1,466	589
Illinois	2,964	1,320	2,713	1,192	3,067	1,354
Michigan	735	313	774	336	796	343
Minnesota	5,711	2,587	5,469	2,467	5,830	2,634
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	3,620	1,646	2,641	1,219	3,494	1,588
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,568	2,973	5,840	2,641	6,936	3,115
South Atlantic	3,597	1,555	3,454	1,504	3,319	1,446
East South Central	2,653	1,159	2,362	1,022	2,670	1,156
Tennessee	1,975	866	1,821	786	2,060	897
West South Central	3,814	1,723	3,598	1,638	3,735	1,673
Oklahoma	1,630	759	1,543	716	1,625	747
Texas	1,597	706	1,426	643	1,529	667
Mountain	2,789	1,292	2,524	1,167	2,879	1,320
Montana	612	284	527	248	607	280
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,506	2,436	4,993	2,230	4,552	2,372
Washington	1,493	664	1,284	576	1,348	611
Oregon	955	437	907	406	721	329
California and Hawaii	3,058	1,335	2,802	1,248	2,483	1,432

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	June 1980	May 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	226	191	1,286
Dominican Republic	4	-	11
Honduras	-	3	6
Guatemala	6	2	12
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	2
Peru	11	19	62
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	-	-	22
Chile	22	-	103
Morocco	-	86	321
Egypt	-	4	102
Israel	21	-	56
Jordan	-	3	5
India	-	-	23
Sri Lanka	60	-	108
Somalia	-	-	15
Philippines	10	60	251
Other	92	14	184
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	1,606	918	8,422
Canada	2	1	18
Mexico	6	-	23
Bahamas	4	5	35
Jamaica	46	37	188
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	18	-	45
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	52
Bolivia	22	-	49
Surinam	4	15	55
Iceland	1	2	19
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	1,010	521	4,936
Jordan	-	-	4
Lebanon	1	1	6
Saudi Arabia	104	298	1,926
United Arab Emirates	-	2	39
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	22
Other	388	36	1,002
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	96,193	88,579	550,004
Mexico	101	4	6,897
Jamaica	-	138	188
Haiti	238	815	1,651
Honduras	391	108	1,183
El Salvador	494	472	1,545
Costa Rica	-	441	1,575
Panama	102	106	1,017
Venezuela	2,480	1,554	10,689
Colombia	2,417	2,617	14,342
Ecuador	802	1,047	6,184
Peru	3,899	1,883	12,421
Brazil	3,307	8,981	43,805
Bolivia	482	492	2,860
Chile	2,589	1,469	12,482
Surinam	54	52	265
Portugal	3,379	2,921	13,377
German Democratic Republic	-	-	5,197
Poland	-	-	4,426
U.S.S.R.	-	-	17,546
Morocco	-	1,109	7,022
Egypt	-	808	24,888
Israel	-	-	4,367
Iraq	-	831	9,810
Iran	-	1,837	1,837
Pakistan	1,173	-	3,858
Bangladesh	7,661	8,156	32,447
China (Mainland)	19,636	566	36,265
Korean Republic	6,487	6,623	37,408
Indonesia	3,481	-	14,149
Philippines	1,027	2,062	10,853
Nigeria	2,609	3,744	18,522
Other	33,384	39,743	190,928

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
JUNE 1980						
Wheat flour.....	21,356	(NA)	1,832	20,825	8.6	(NA)
MAY 1980						
Wheat flour.....	22,814	(NA)	1,109	12,791	4.9	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

Domestic output	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, *Flour Milling Products.* The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	Gina Pagano	(301) 763-1750
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

Now Available!

Centennial Edition of the Statistical Abstract of the United States

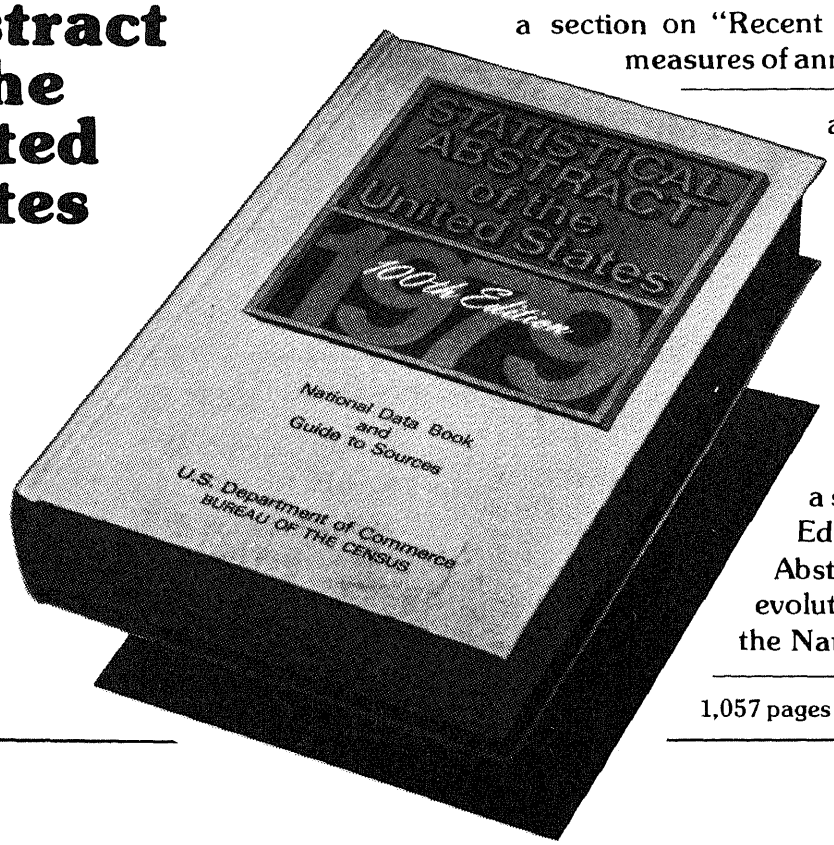
This landmark edition of the Statistical Abstract presents both current and historical data on the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of the United States and contains:

1,601 tables and 54 graphic charts based on data from almost 250 government and private agencies

a Guide to Sources listing over 1,000 statistical publications, by subject area, for further reference

a new section "Selected Current Topics" and 103 entirely new tables

a section on "Recent Trends" highlighting key measures of annual change



an appendix on "Statistical Methodology and Reliability" providing users with information on how the data were collected and measures of their validity

a subject index spanning 45 pages

a special essay entitled "100 Editions of the Statistical Abstract" which sketches the evolution of the Abstract as the National Data Book.

1,057 pages $12 (cloth) $9 (paper)

ORDER FORM

Please send me: Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Copies of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979 –

_____ paper $9 (S/N 003-024-02130-7)

_____ cloth $12 (S/N 003-024-02129-3)

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check, ☐ money order, or charge to my Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA*

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name—First, Last

Street address

Company name or additional address line

City State ZIP Code

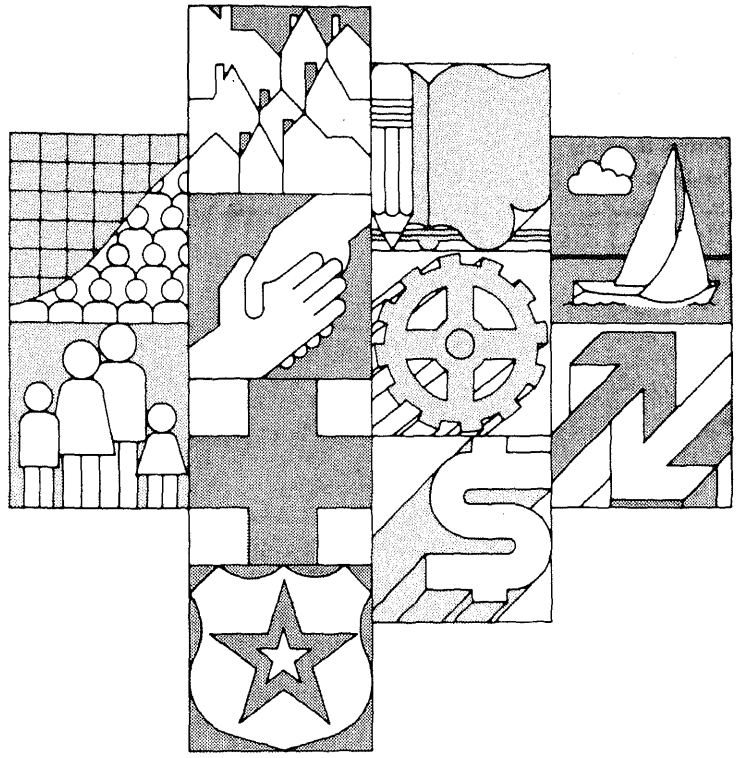
(or Country)

For Office Use Only.

	Quantity	Charges
Enclosed		
To be mailed		
Subscriptions		
Postage		
Foreign handling		
MMOB		
OPNR		
UPNS		
Discount		
Refund		

a new, expanded edition of this important study

Social Indicators 1976



Eleven social areas are examined in separate chapters of the report:

- Population
- The Family
- Housing
- Social Security and Welfare
- Health and Nutrition
- Public Safety
- Education and Training
- Work
- Income, Wealth, and Expenditures
- Culture, Leisure, and Use of Time
- Social Mobility and Participation

Each chapter features an introductory text, colorful charts, statistical tables and technical notes, with references to further reading. Sources of all data are clearly referenced to enable study in greater detail. An index is provided at the end of the report.

(648 pp. at $7.00)

In each area, the focus is on social indicators that reflect the quality of our lives or our state of well-being.

The introductory chapter provides an overview and is illustrated with fifteen United States maps.

This report was written and compiled by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, and prepared for publication by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM

Please send me ___ copy(ies) of

Social Indicators, 1976
at $7.00 S/N 041-001-00156-5

Name

Address

City State Zip code

I enclose $_____ (check, money order, or Supt. of Documents coupons) or charge to my Deposit Account No. _____

Total Amount $_____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

For Office Use Only	
Quantity	Charges
Mailed	
To Mail Later	
Sub	
Refund	
Postage	
Handling	

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
To Insure Prompt, Accurate Shipment, Place Correct Address on Mailing Label Below

(please type or print)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Penalty for Private Use, $300

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP Code _____

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
375

Special Fourth Class Rate Book

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

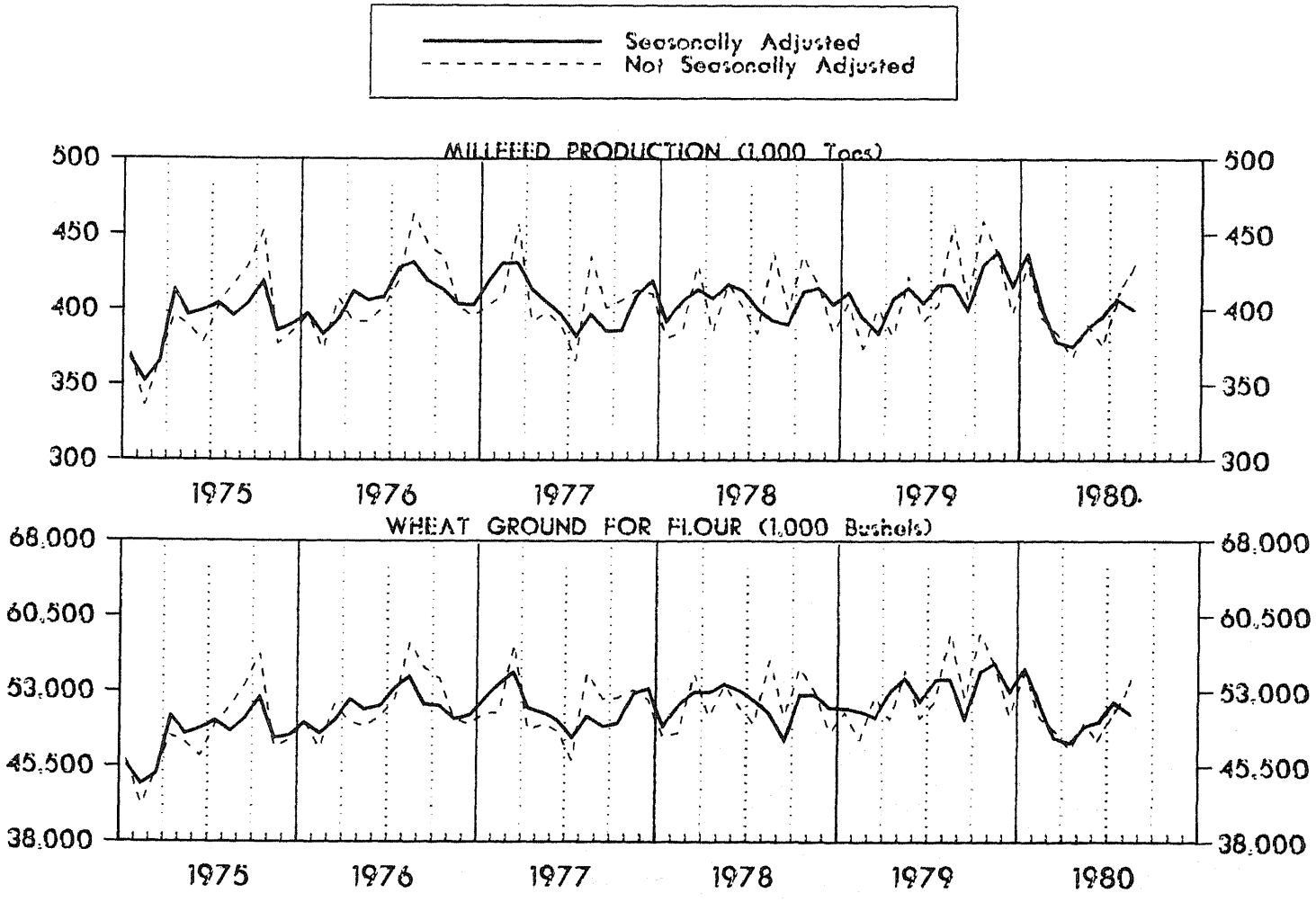
AUGUST 1980

M20A(80)-8
Issued October 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING
1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Gina M. Pagano, (301) 763-1750.

For sale by Customer Services (DUSD), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
August	1,096	401	50,609
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147
August	1,087	393	50,886
July	1,124	401	52,176

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour mill stocks[2]	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2]	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3]
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total	(tons)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)		(percent)
1980								
August (21 days)	1,150	24,161	428,001	53,460	(NA)	1,056	108.9	75.3
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.3	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,136	22,739	396,985	50,530	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.1
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9
August (23 days)	1,089	25,053	438,773	56,062	(NA)	1,045	104.2	74.4
July (20 days)	1,117	22,335	384,090	49,749	(NA)	1,045	106.9	74.8

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	3,187	2,174	4,144
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,384	947	1,872
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	273	r306	306
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	125	140	137
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,310	r1,367	1,544
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	do	11	11	11

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figure.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	August 1980		July 1980		August 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	53,460	24,161	51,760	23,137	58,874	26,334
Middle Atlantic	7,054	3,178	6,508	2,933	7,657	3,466
New York	5,443	2,453	5,162	2,326	6,114	2,783
North Central	28,120	12,684	26,795	11,999	31,953	14,259
Ohio	2,841	1,252	2,666	1,160	3,327	1,460
Indiana	1,340	585	1,462	634	1,433	609
Illinois	3,277	1,452	2,964	1,320	3,623	1,606
Michigan	774	340	735	313	950	401
Minnesota	6,168	2,814	5,711	2,587	6,917	3,160
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	3,457	1,569	3,533	1,604	3,755	1,697
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,491	2,927	6,475	2,928	7,354	3,319
South Atlantic	3,977	1,756	3,646	1,573	3,843	1,669
East South Central	2,738	1,208	2,712	1,186	2,895	1,265
Tennessee	2,131	949	2,034	893	2,226	983
West South Central	3,693	1,596	3,801	1,718	4,078	1,835
Oklahoma	1,517	705	1,630	759	1,646	761
Texas	1,621	644	1,597	706	1,793	791
Mountain	2,923	1,351	2,789	1,292	3,065	1,457
Montana	679	317	612	284	648	342
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	4,955	2,388	5,509	2,436	5,383	2,383
Washington	1,421	632	1,493	664	1,499	678
Oregon	937	439	955	437	751	338
California and Hawaii	2,597	1,317	3,061	1,335	3,133	1,367

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	July 1980	June 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	12	226	1,298
Dominican Republic	-	4	11
Honduras	-	-	6
Guatemala	1	6	13
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	2
Peru	-	11	62
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	-	-	22
Chile	-	22	103
Morocco	-	-	321
Egypt	-	-	102
Israel	7	21	63
Jordan	-	-	5
India	-	-	23
Sri Lanka	-	60	108
Somalia	-	-	15
Philippines	-	10	251
Other	4	92	188
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	894	1,606	9,316
Canada	3	2	21
Mexico	58	6	81
Bahamas	7	4	42
Jamaica	57	46	245
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	1	18	46
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	52
Bolivia	6	22	55
Surinam	6	4	61
Iceland	3	1	22
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	679	1,010	5,615
Jordan	-	-	4
Lebanon	2	1	8
Saudi Arabia	17	104	1,943
United Arab Emirates	3	-	42
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	22
Other	52	388	1,054
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	123,589	96,193	673,593
Mexico	1,483	101	8,380
Jamaica	-	-	188
Haiti	194	238	1,845
Honduras	-	391	1,183
El Salvador	782	494	2,327
Costa Rica	411	-	1,986
Panama	431	102	1,448
Venezuela	1,498	2,480	12,187
Colombia	1,482	2,417	15,824
Ecuador	1,221	802	7,405
Peru	2,024	3,899	14,445
Brazil	8,059	3,307	51,864
Bolivia	819	482	3,679
Chile	4,911	2,589	17,393
Surinam	50	54	315
Portugal	2,229	3,379	15,606
German Democratic Republic	905	-	6,102
Poland	-	-	4,426
U.S.S.R.	-	-	17,546
Morocco	733	-	6,646
Egypt	3,874	-	28,762
Israel	1,990	-	6,357
Iraq	-	-	9,810
Iran	-	-	1,837
Pakistan	370	1,173	4,228
Bangladesh	5,967	7,661	38,414
China (Mainland)	31,691	19,636	67,956
Korean Republic	5,840	6,487	43,248
Indonesia	919	3,481	15,068
Philippines	2,896	1,027	13,749
Nigeria	3,818	2,609	22,340
Other	38,992	33,384	231,029

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
JULY 1980						
Wheat flour	23,137	(NA)	906	9,826	3.9	(NA)
JUNE 1980						
Wheat flour	21,356	(NA)	1,832	20,825	8.6	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

Domestic output	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, *Flour Milling Products.* The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day *if operated for 24 hours?*", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND *DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA*

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	Gina Pagano	(301) 763-1750
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

CURRENT CONSTRUCTION REPORTS

CONSTRUCTION accounts for approximately 11 percent of the gross national product!

To assist industry representatives, research specialists, market analysts, and government officials interested in this vital segment of the Nation's economy, the Bureau of the Census issues **monthly, quarterly,** and **annual** reports on the value of new construction put in place, building permits, housing starts, housing completions, housing sales, alterations and repairs and demolition of residential structures.

Current Construction Reports include:

C20 - Housing Starts

C21 - New Residential Construction in Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

C22 - Housing Completions

C25 - New One-Family Houses Sold and for Sale

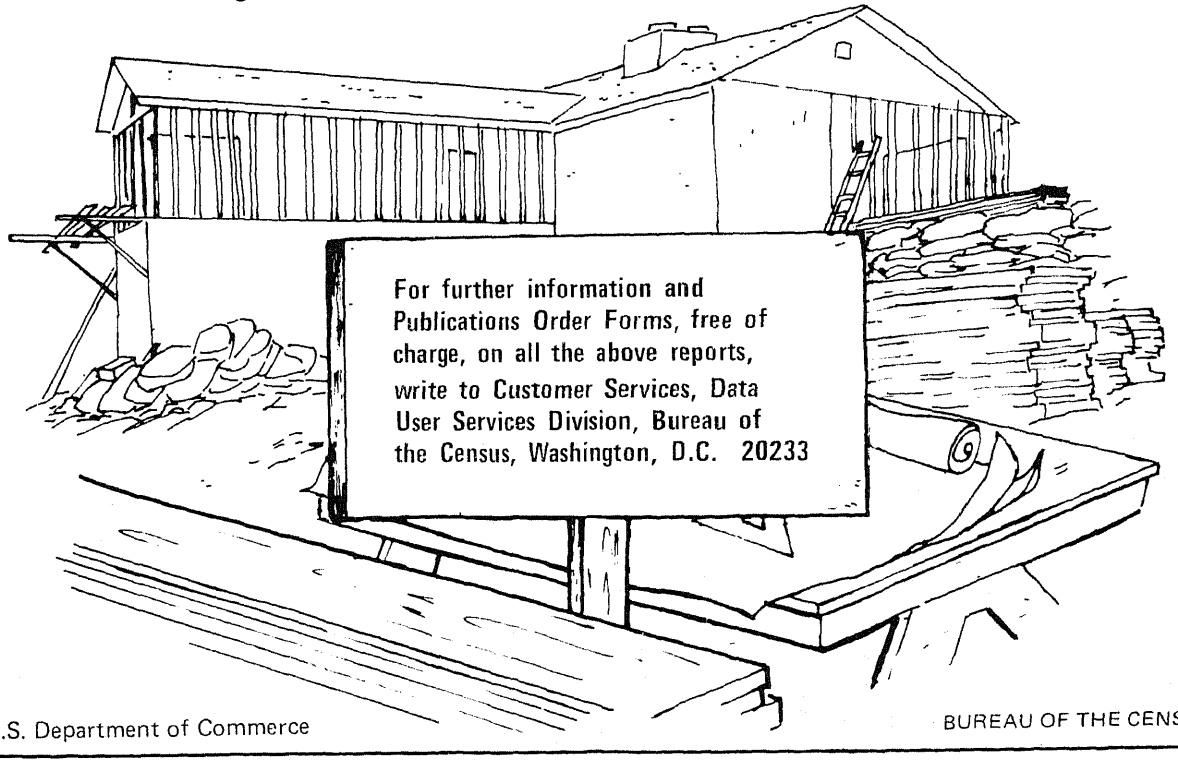
C27 - Price Index of New One-Family Houses Sold

C30 - Value of New Construction Put in Place

C40 - Housing Authorized by Building Permits and Public Contracts

C45 - Permits Issued for Demolition of Residential Structures in Selected Cities

C50 - Expenditures on Residential Additions, Alterations, Maintenance and Repairs, and Replacements



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Data User Services

Training Courses / Telephone Assistance Conference Exhibits / Guides and Indexes / Newsletters and Catalogs / Cooperative Assistance Programs

Regional assistance available from 12 Census Bureau offices:

Atlanta, Georgia 1365 Peachtree St., N.E., Room 625, 30309 (404) 881-2274
Boston, Massachusetts 441 Stuart St., 10th Floor, 02116 (617) 223-0668
Charlotte, North Carolina 230 South Tryon St., Suite 800, 28202 (704) 371-6144
Chicago, Illinois 55 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1304, 60604 (312) 353-0980
Dallas, Texas 1100 Commerce St., Room 3C54, 75242 (214 767-0625
Denver, Colorado 575 Union Blvd., P.O. Box 25207, 80225 (303) 234-5825
Detroit, Michigan Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse, Room 565, 231 West Lafayette St., 48226 (313) 226-4675
Kansas City, Kansas One Gateway Center, 4th & State Sts., 66101 (816) 374-4601
Los Angeles, California 11777 San Vicente Blvd., 8th Floor, 90049 (213) 824-7291
New York, New York Federal Office Bldg., Room 37-130, 26 Federal Plaza, 10007 (212) 264-4730
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania William J. Green, Jr. Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., Room 9244, 19106 (215) 597-8314
Seattle, Washington, New Federal Bldg., 915 2nd Ave., Room 312, 98174 (206) 442-7080

Washington assistance available from the Data User Services Division (301/449-1600) or from any of the subject divisions. A Telephone Contact List with more than 200 subject specialists is available.

Mail to:
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Data User Services Please send me information on the subjects checked below.

- ☐ Population
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Governments
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Manufactures
- ☐ Mineral Industries
- ☐ Wholesale Trade
- ☐ Retail Trade
- ☐ Service Industries
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Foreign Trade
- ☐ Data available on computer tape
- ☐ Census Geography
- ☐ Catalogs, Guides, Directories, Indexes, and General Summaries
- ☐ Data User Training Activities

☐ **Please add my name to your mailing list to receive new product announcements.**

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

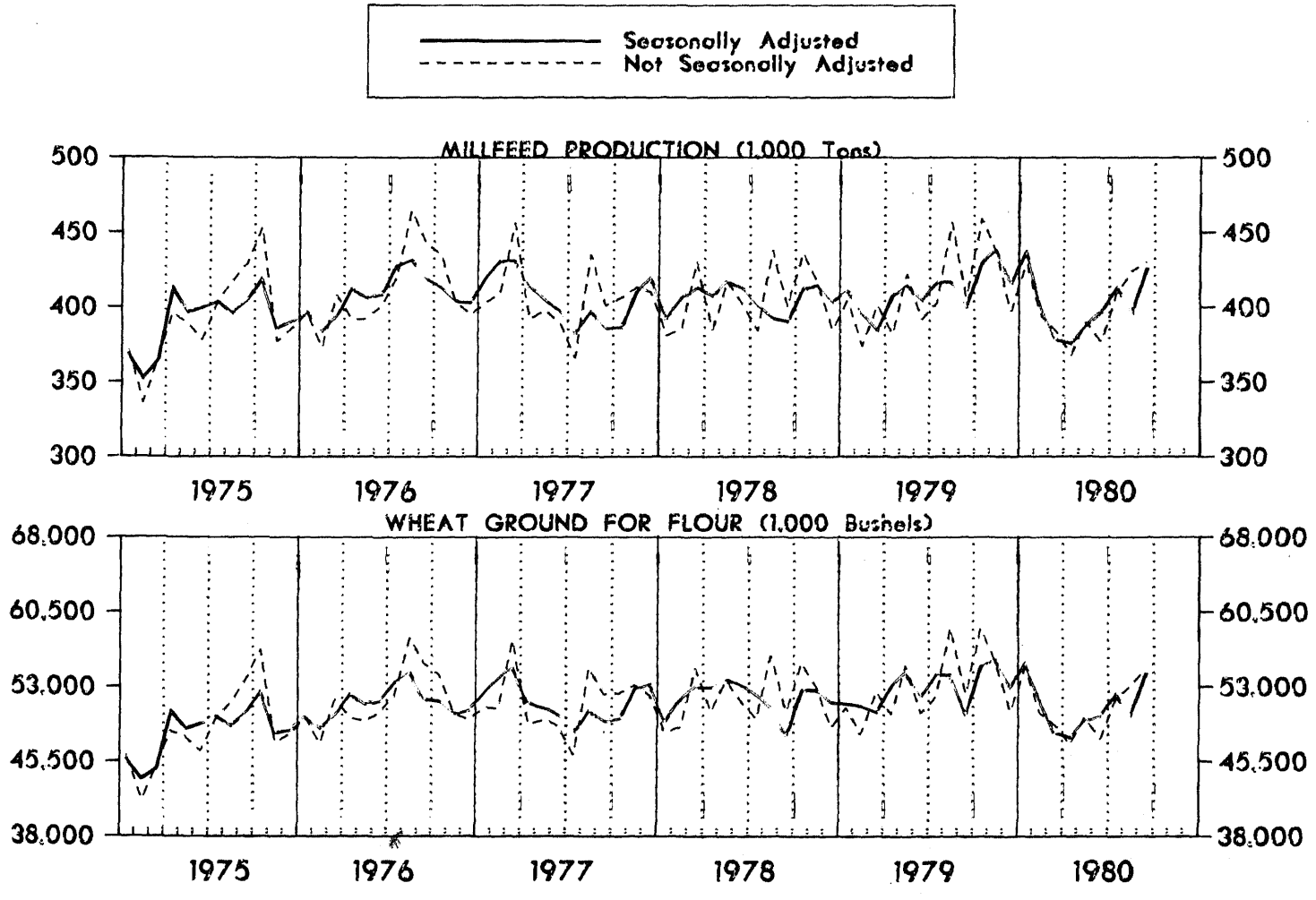
SEPTEMBER 1980

M20A(80)-9
Issued November 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING: 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter (301) 763-5809.

For sale by Customer Services (DUSD), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147
August	1,087	393	50,886

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,821	54,762	3,716	1,056	111.9	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	111.8	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.3	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,136	22,739	396,985	50,530	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.1
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9
August (23 days)	1,089	25,053	438,773	56,062	(NA)	1,045	104.2	74.4

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,804	3,187	3,418
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,233	1,384	1,502
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	309	273	303
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	143	125	131
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,431	1,310	1,642
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	11	(NA)	50
	24 hour capacity	do	10	11	11

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	September 1980		August 1980		September 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	54,762	24,813	52,980	24,025	52,258	23,280
Middle Atlantic	7,055	3,163	6,856	3,111	7,117	3,205
New York	5,521	2,476	5,443	2,453	5,745	2,601
North Central	29,049	12,977	27,917	12,556	28,195	12,525
Ohio	3,321	1,476	2,841	1,252	3,064	1,349
Indiana	1,534	670	1,340	587	1,396	597
Illinois	3,453	1,530	3,199	1,431	3,162	1,408
Michigan	831	359	804	323	831	354
Minnesota	6,398	2,917	6,182	2,827	6,210	2,777
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	3,483	1,589	3,403	1,570	3,358	1,515
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,225	2,805	6,393	2,917	6,302	2,842
South Atlantic	3,587	1,672	3,818	1,685	3,083	1,341
East South Central	2,824	1,242	2,738	1,208	2,564	1,122
Tennessee	2,170	960	2,131	949	1,980	869
West South Central	3,965	1,791	3,746	1,617	3,283	1,480
Oklahoma	1,638	766	1,517	705	1,213	560
Texas	1,725	759	1,674	665	1,525	682
Mountain	2,951	1,400	2,925	1,368	3,661	1,678
Montana	713	329	679	317	643	298
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,331	2,568	4,980	2,480	4,355	1,929
Washington	1,366	611	1,421	632	1,276	575
Oregon	1,017	462	988	452	685	309
California and Hawaii	2,948	1,454	2,571	1,361	2,394	1,045

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	August 1980	July 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (13140 10 and 13140 30) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	68	12	1,366
Dominican Republic	-	-	11
Honduras	-	-	6
Guatemala	-	1	13
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	1	-	3
Peru	15	-	77
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	13	-	35
Chile	-	-	103
Morocco	15	-	336
Egypt	-	-	102
Israel	-	7	63
Jordan	-	-	5
India	12	-	35
Sri Lanka	-	-	108
Somalia	-	-	15
Philippines	-	-	251
Other	12	4	200
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (13140 20 and 13140 40) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	2,137	894	11,453
Canada	3	3	24
Mexico	17	58	98
Bahamas	7	7	49
Jamaica	30	57	274
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	-	1	46
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	52
Bolivia	-	6	55
Surinam	6	6	66
Iceland	2	3	24
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	1,204	679	6,818
Jordan	4	-	7
Lebanon	-	2	8
Saudi Arabia	77	17	2,020
United Arab Emirates	5	3	47
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	22
Other	798	52	1,849
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (13065 40) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	139,622	123,589	813,216
Mexico	4,797	1,483	13,178
Jamaica	-	-	188
Haiti	196	194	2,041
Honduras	480	-	1,663
El Salvador	-	782	2,327
Costa Rica	467	411	2,457
Panama	99	431	1,547
Venezuela	3,976	1,498	16,162
Colombia	1,475	1,482	17,299
Ecuador	1,245	1,221	8,650
Peru	1,886	2,024	16,331
Brazil	928	8,059	52,791
Bolivia	869	819	4,547
Chile	4,184	4,911	21,577
Surinam	52	50	367
Portugal	1,157	2,229	16,764
German Democratic Republic	-	905	6,102
Poland	-	-	4,426
U.S.S.R.	-	-	17,546
Morocco	1,280	733	7,926
Egypt	2,583	3,874	31,346
Israel	2,144	1,990	8,501
Iraq	-	-	9,810
Iran	-	-	1,837
Pakistan	513	370	4,742
Bangladesh	864	5,967	39,278
China (Mainland)	44,769	31,691	112,726
Korean Republic	2,259	5,840	45,507
Indonesia	6,063	919	21,131
Philippines	3,010	2,896	16,759
Nigeria	3,031	3,818	25,370
Other	43,515	38,992	274,544

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AUGUST 1980						
Wheat flour	24,025	(NA)	2,205	25,351	9.2	(NA)
JULY 1980						
Wheat flour	23,137	(NA)	906	9,826	3.9	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

Domestic output	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, *Flour Milling Products.* The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

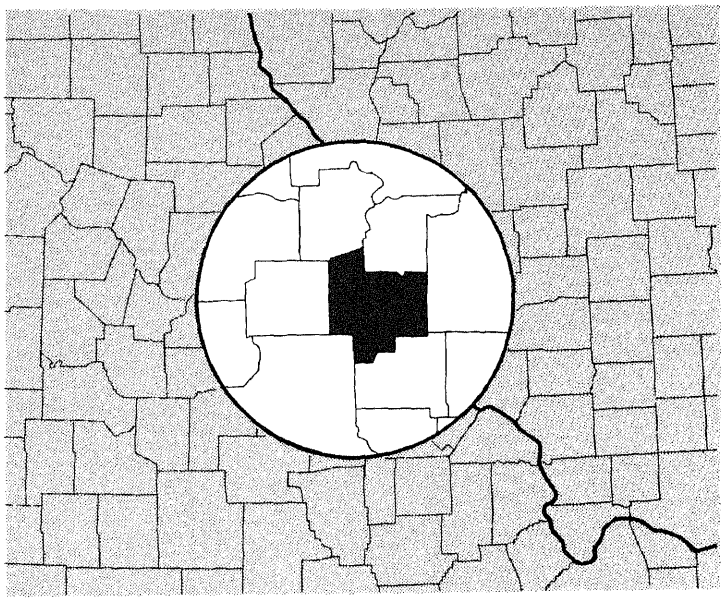
The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	John Streeter	(301) 763-5809
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS 1978



Now Available

1978 Data on Employment, Payrolls, & Establishments

County Business Patterns presents intercensal data on employment, number and employment size of establishments, and payrolls by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for States and counties. This annual series includes a separate paperbound report for the United States, each State, and the District of Columbia.

The individual State reports present for the State, number of establishments, employment, and payroll data by employment-size class to the 4-digit SIC level. Also included, by major industry group, are data on the number of establishments with 1,000 or more employees, by employment-size class.

The U.S. Summary includes data by detailed industry (4-digit SIC) level for the United States and by major group (2-digit SIC) for each State. For the U.S., number of establishments, employment, and payroll data are also provided by employment-size class to the 4-digit SIC level. Also included, by major industry group, are data on the number of establishments, employees, and payroll of administrative and auxiliary establishments.

The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) includes the same data items as the State reports by major group (2-digit SIC) for each SMSA. For the New England States, data are published by the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA).

CBP is a standard reference source of small-area data for business persons, market researchers, and industrial and civic planners.

CBP data are especially useful for:

Analyzing market potentials
Determining location and size of sales territories
Establishing sales quotas and advertising budgets
Locating production, marketing, and service facilities.

CBP data are shown in detail for the following broad industry categories:
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries
Mining
Contract construction
Manufacturing
Transportation and other public utilities
Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Finance, insurance, and real estate
Services

Data in Other Formats

Published CBP data, by county and by industry, will be available at cost, on computer tapes. Inquiries should be addressed to Chief, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The reports described in this announcement are also available on microfiche. For further information, contact: Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

For a descriptive order form, listing all available titles and prices, fill in the request below, and mail to the address shown.

(please detach here)

Please send me an order form for County Business Patterns, 1978

Name

Street Address

City State ZIP Code

MAIL FORM TO:

Subscriber Services Section (Publications),
Bureau of the Census,
Washington, D.C. 20233
or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office

Two New Reference Books from the Census Bureau

AGE SEARCH INFORMATION

The Census Bureau can provide authorized individuals with official transcripts of its population records from 1900 to the present that are useful for a variety of purposes—showing age, relationship, place of birth, citizenship, occupation, etc. This new manual explains what an age search can or cannot do, and suggests a variety of alternative Federal record sources. Useful to individuals, genealogists, and organizations that need such documents.

Issued May 1979, 37 pp. at $1.70

TWENTY CENSUSES

Population and Housing Questions, 1790-1980

This volume replaces the Census Bureau's earlier Working Paper 39, now out of print. The new edition, which is limited to existing schedules and questionnaires open to the public as well as those closed under the 72-year confidentiality rule, not only reproduces each question found in every decennial census but also adds the enumerator's instructions for the various entries. Genealogists, historians, researchers, and other users of the manuscript censuses, in particular, will find this information useful.

Issued October 1979, 91 pp. at $3.75

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

_____ Age Search Information at **$1.70**
S/N 003-024-01929-9

_____ Twenty Censuses at **$3.75**
S/N 003-024-01874-8

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA*

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name—First, Last

Street address

Company name or additional address line

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

For Office Use Only.

	Quantity	Charges
Enclosed		
To be mailed		
Subscriptions		
Postage		
Foreign handling		
MMOB		
OPNR		
UPNS		
Discount		
Refund		

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

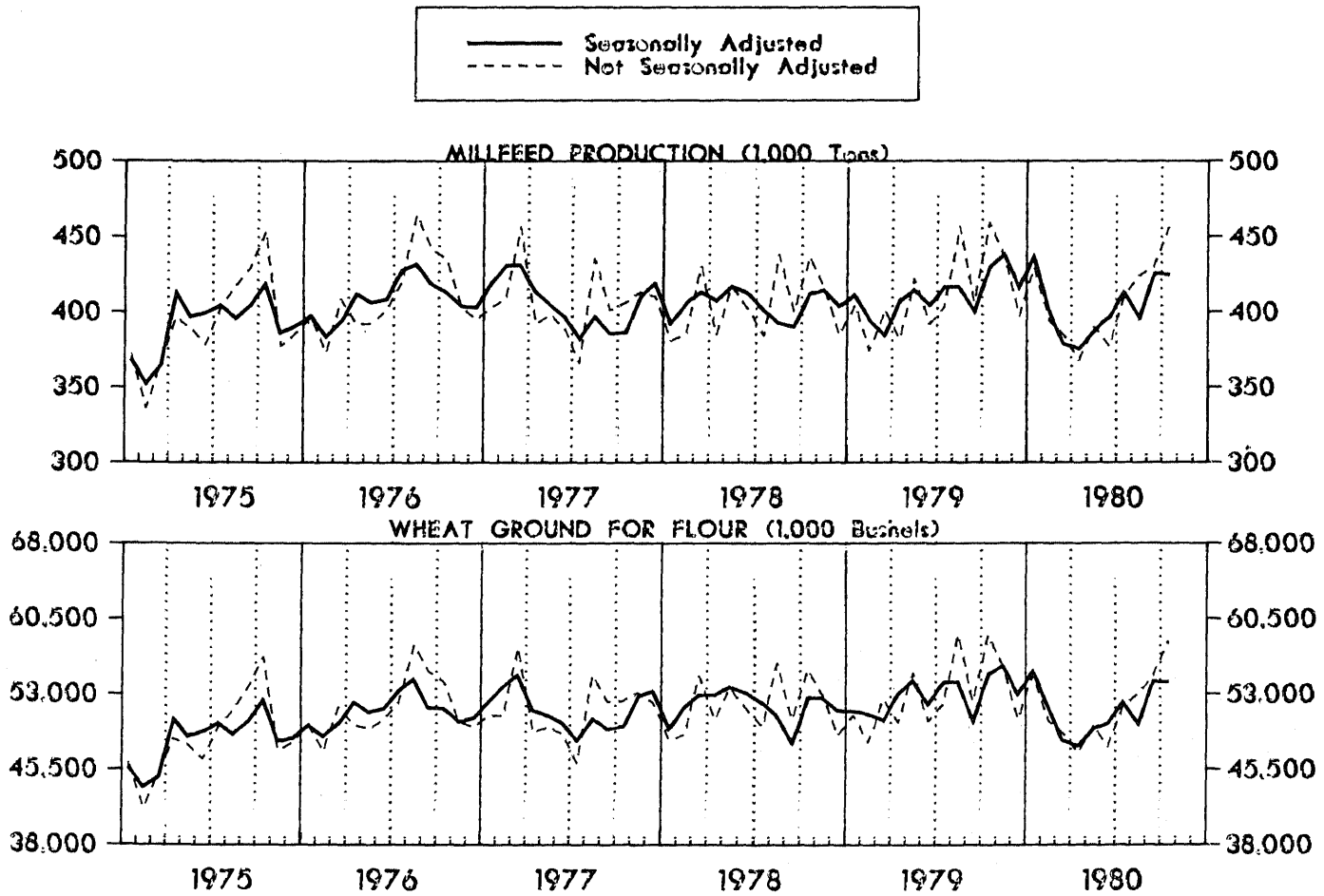
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

OCTOBER 1980
M20A(80)-10
Issued December 1980

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING: 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter (301) 763-5809.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
October	1,145	425	54,292
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742
September	1,043	390	46,147

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
October (23 days)	1,145	26,350	455,796	58,171	(NA)	1,092	105.0	75.5
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	1,092	108.2	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	111.8	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.3	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,135	22,739	396,985	50,539	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.2
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,16	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6
September (20 days)	1,123	22,456	400,263	50,531	3,342	1,066	105.3	73.9

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	October 1980	September 1980	October 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,932	2,804	3,435
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,265	1,233	1,500
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	326	309	332
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	148	143	149
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,591	1,431	1,613
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	11	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	do	11	10	11

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	October 1980		September 1980		October 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	58,171	26,350	54,762	24,813	58,772	26,137
Middle Atlantic	7,647	3,453	7,055	3,163	7,902	3,549
New York	6,006	2,705	5,521	2,476	6,397	2,878
North Central	30,866	13,845	28,923	12,977	31,506	14,044
Ohio	3,648	1,602	3,321	1,476	3,506	1,543
Indiana	1,694	741	1,534	670	1,540	663
Illinois	3,571	1,581	3,453	1,530	3,583	1,589
Michigan	961	420	831	359	980	436
Minnesota	7,113	3,224	6,399	2,917	7,004	3,166
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	4,022	1,844	3,483	1,589	3,812	1,720
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,322	2,856	6,225	2,805	6,890	3,114
South Atlantic	3,679	1,717	3,587	1,672	3,979	1,742
East South Central	2,668	1,196	2,824	1,242	2,882	1,267
Tennessee	2,137	940	2,170	960	2,250	994
West South Central	3,860	1,745	3,965	1,791	3,638	1,642
Oklahoma	1,640	765	1,638	766	1,407	651
Texas	1,640	719	1,725	759	1,642	728
Mountain	3,380	1,552	2,951	1,400	3,170	1,458
Montana	822	372	713	329	759	353
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	6,071	2,842	5,457	2,568	5,695	2,435
Washington	1,692	751	1,366	611	1,694	764
Oregon	1,092	496	1,017	462	737	326
California and Hawaii	3,287	1,595	3,074	1,495	3,264	1,345

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	September 1980	August 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	252	68	1,618
Dominican Republic	1	-	13
Honduras	-	-	6
Guatemala	-	-	13
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	2	1	5
Peru	57	15	135
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	10	13	45
Chile	-	-	103
Morocco	16	15	352
Egypt	14	-	116
Israel	15	-	78
Jordan	-	-	5
India	-	12	35
Sri Lanka	54	-	162
Somalia	-	-	15
Philippines	38	-	289
Other	45	12	243
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	1,396	2,137	12,849
Canada	2	3	27
Mexico	2	17	101
Bahamas	8	7	57
Jamaica	2	30	276
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	3	-	48
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	52
Bolivia	-	-	55
Surinam	2	6	68
Iceland	1	2	24
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	177	1,204	6,997
Jordan	-	4	7
Lebanon	-	-	8
Saudi Arabia	358	77	2,382
United Arab Emirates	7	5	98
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	22	-	44
Other	812	798	2,602
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	136,032	139,622	949,248
Mexico	2,481	4,797	15,659
Jamaica	-	-	189
Haiti	747	196	2,787
Honduras	226	480	1,888
El Salvador	505	-	2,833
Costa Rica	485	467	2,938
Panama	201	99	1,748
Venezuela	2,546	3,976	18,709
Colombia	404	1,475	17,703
Ecuador	875	1,245	9,526
Peru	2,776	1,886	19,107
Brazil	7,329	928	60,120
Bolivia	-	869	4,547
Chile	3,479	4,184	25,056
Surinam	-	52	367
Portugal	1,065	1,157	17,829
German Democratic Republic	1,195	-	7,297
Poland	-	-	4,426
U.S.S.R.	-	-	17,546
Morocco	5,139	1,280	13,065
Egypt	2,643	2,583	33,989
Israel	1,941	2,144	10,443
Iraq	-	-	9,810
Iran	-	-	1,837
Pakistan	957	513	5,699
Bangladesh	-	864	39,278
China (Mainland)	30,570	44,769	143,297
Korean Republic	5,177	2,259	50,685
Indonesia	2,752	6,063	23,883
Philippines	2,941	3,010	19,700
Nigeria	2,954	3,031	28,325
Other	56,644	51,295	338,962

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SEPTEMBER 1980						
Wheat flour	24,813	(NA)	1,648	20,935	6.6	(NA)
AUGUST 1980						
Wheat flour	24,025	(NA)	2,205	25,351	9.2	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, *Flour Milling Products.* The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M20C	Monthly	Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	John Streeter	(301) 763-5809
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

Now Available!

Centennial Edition of the Statistical Abstract of the United States

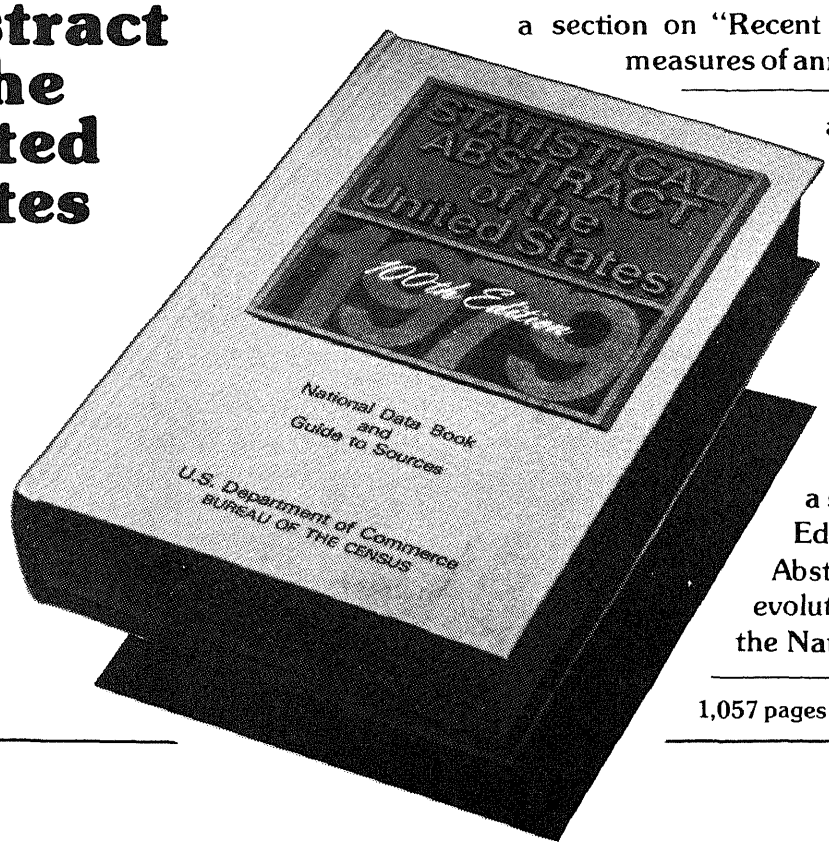
This landmark edition of the Statistical Abstract presents both current and historical data on the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of the United States and contains:

1,601 tables and 54 graphic charts based on data from almost 250 government and private agencies

a Guide to Sources listing over 1,000 statistical publications, by subject area, for further reference

a new section "Selected Current Topics" and 103 entirely new tables

a section on "Recent Trends" highlighting key measures of annual change



an appendix on "Statistical Methodology and Reliability" providing users with information on how the data were collected and measures of their validity

a subject index spanning 45 pages

a special essay entitled "100 Editions of the Statistical Abstract" which sketches the evolution of the Abstract as the National Data Book.

1,057 pages $12 (cloth) $9 (paper)

ORDER FORM

Please send me: Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Copies of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979 —

_____ paper $9 (S/N 003-024-02130-7)

_____ cloth $12 (S/N 003-024-02129-3)

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check, ☐ money order, or charge to my Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA*

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name—First, Last

Street address

Company name or additional address line

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

For Office Use Only.

	Quantity	Charges
Enclosed		
To be mailed		
Subscriptions		
Postage		
Foreign handling		
MMOB		
OPNR		
UPNS		
Discount		
Refund		

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department
of Commerce

COM-202

First Class Mail

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

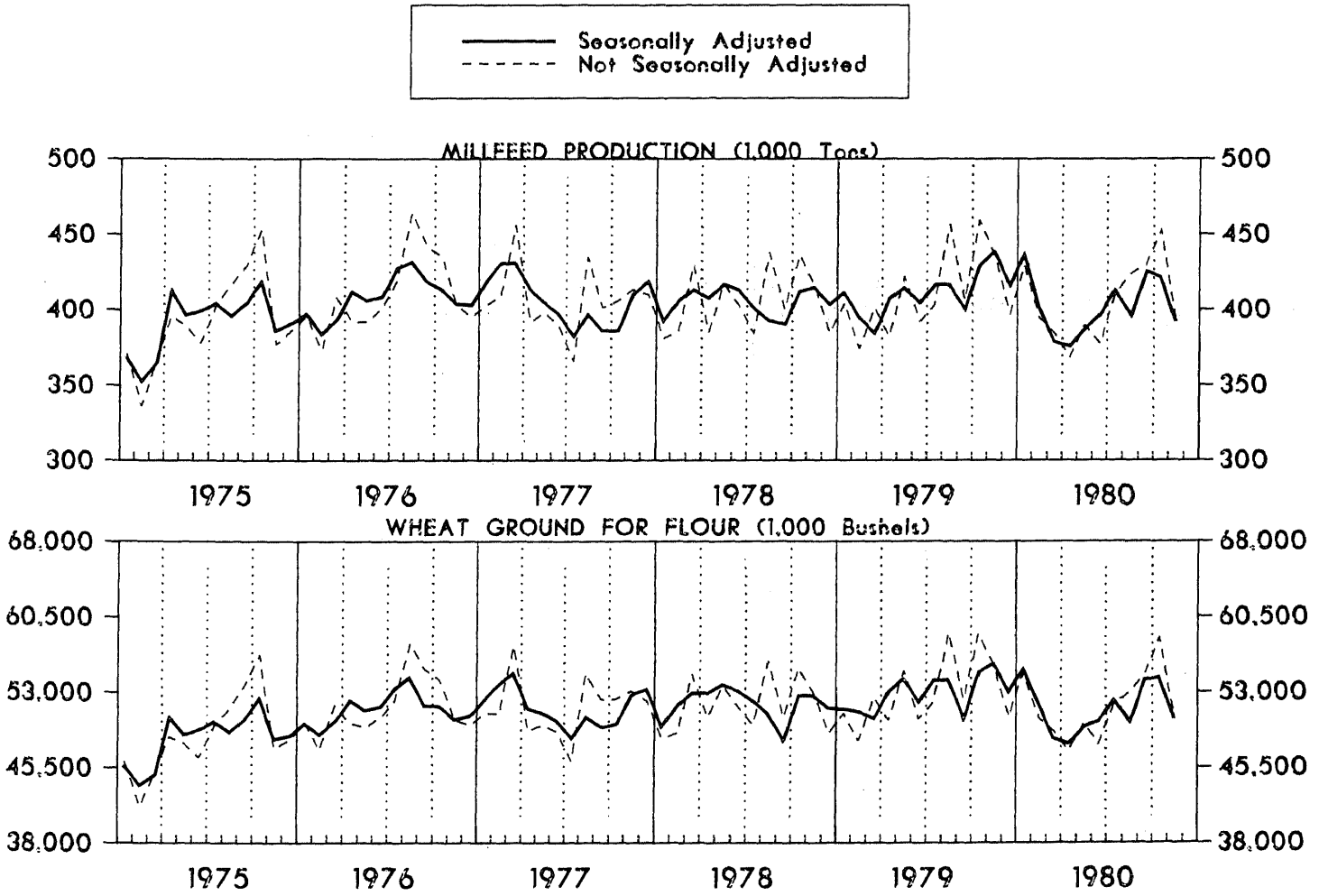
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NOVEMBER 1980
M20A(80)-11
Issued January 1981

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING
1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter (301) 763-5809.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
November	1,085	392	50,330
October	1,142	422	54,498
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728
October	1,084	412	52,742

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1980								
November (19 days)	1,197	22,742	392,611	50,371	(NA)	1,092	109.6	75.3
October (23 days)	1,143	26,285	453,219	58,392	(NA)	1,092	104.7	75.0
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	1,092	108.2	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	111.8	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.3	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,135	22,739	396,985	50,539	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.2
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,16	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7
October (22 days)	1,129	24,843	436,433	55,348	(NA)	1,066	105.9	74.6

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	November 1980	October 1980	November 1979
	Durum wheat (included in tables 1A and 1B data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu.	2,476	2,932	3,132
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt.	1,064	1,265	1,385
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	..do.	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu.	321	326	284
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt.	155	148	129
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons.	1,583	1,591	1,374
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	..do.	11	11	10

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	November 1980		October 1980		November 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	50,371	22,742	58,392	26,285	55,586	24,778
Middle Atlantic	7,027	3,143	7,647	3,453	7,586	3,337
New York	5,502	2,458	6,006	2,705	5,867	2,572
North Central	25,876	11,711	30,913	13,865	29,138	13,049
Ohio	2,919	1,296	3,648	1,602	3,205	1,406
Indiana	1,365	592	1,694	741	1,097	476
Illinois	3,104	1,384	3,571	1,581	3,335	1,472
Michigan	787	346	1,008	440	887	396
Minnesota	5,829	2,667	7,113	3,224	6,484	2,930
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,906	1,334	4,022	1,844	3,571	1,623
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	5,995	2,741	6,322	2,856	6,705	3,014
South Atlantic	3,607	1,564	3,906	1,700	4,028	1,763
East South Central	2,523	1,122	2,668	1,196	2,610	1,144
Tennessee	1,994	888	2,137	949	2,005	880
West South Central	3,373	1,493	3,807	1,677	4,014	1,809
Oklahoma	1,356	635	1,640	765	1,618	751
Texas	1,555	653	1,587	651	1,773	780
Mountain	2,957	1,365	3,380	1,552	3,054	1,412
Montana	675	308	822	372	795	373
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,008	2,344	6,071	2,842	5,156	2,264
Washington	1,376	600	1,692	751	1,568	707
Oregon	837	376	1,092	496	673	300
California and Hawaii	2,795	1,368	3,287	1,595	2,915	1,257

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	October 1980	September 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	182	252	1,800
Dominican Republic	-	1	13
Honduras	2	-	8
Guatemala	6	-	19
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	2	5
Peru	21	57	136
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	-	10	45
Chile	12	-	115
Morocco	12	16	364
Egypt	11	14	127
Israel	3	15	80
Jordan	-	-	5
India	2	-	37
Sri Lanka	20	54	182
Somalia	-	-	15
Philippines	13	38	302
Other	80	45	344
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	1,034	1,396	13,883
Canada	3	2	29
Mexico	9	2	111
Bahamas	7	8	64
Jamaica	9	2	284
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	3	3	48
Peru	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	52
Bolivia	-	-	55
Surinam	14	2	81
Iceland	4	1	28
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	1	177	6,997
Jordan	-	-	7
Lebanon	1	-	8
Saudi Arabia	396	358	2,773
United Arab Emirates	9	7	63
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	-	22	44
Other	579	812	3,236
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	116,176	136,032	1,065,424
Mexico	3,099	2,481	18,758
Jamaica	-	-	189
Haiti	184	747	2,974
Honduras	202	226	2,092
El Salvador	18	505	2,851
Costa Rica	-	485	2,938
Panama	101	201	1,849
Venezuela	3,375	2,546	22,083
Colombia	932	404	18,635
Ecuador	930	875	10,456
Peru	2,202	2,776	21,309
Brazil	-	7,329	60,120
Bolivia	-	-	4,547
Chile	3,200	3,479	28,256
Surinam	54	-	421
Portugal	2,224	1,065	20,052
German Democratic Republic	-	1,195	7,297
Poland	1,254	-	5,680
U.S.S.R.	10,019	-	27,564
Morocco	3,788	5,139	16,853
Egypt	4,244	2,643	38,233
Israel	1,125	1,941	11,568
Iraq	-	-	9,810
Iran	-	-	1,837
Pakistan	-	957	5,699
Bangladesh	734	-	40,012
China (Mainland)	30,448	30,570	173,745
Korean Republic	4,091	5,177	54,775
Indonesia	1,179	2,752	25,062
Philippines	2,012	2,941	21,712
Nigeria	3,151	2,954	31,475
Other	37,610	56,644	376,572

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
OCTOBER 1980						
Wheat flour	26,285	(NA)	1,216	17,310	4.6	(NA)
SEPTEMBER 1980						
Wheat flour	24,813	(NA)	1,648	20,935	6.6	(NA)

Comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Exports	Imports
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. The seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501, effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

h. *Geographic Area of Coverage*—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	John Streeter	(301) 763-5809
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

current housing reports

Data on housing vacancies and housing characteristics

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT DATA ON HOUSING

HOUSING VACANCIES (SERIES H-111):

Current statistics on housing vacancies, based on a scientifically selected sample. This series of four quarterly reports and one annual report provide rental vacancy rates and homeowner vacancy rates for the United States, each of the four regions, and inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas. The statistics for the current quarter are compared with data for the same quarter in the preceding year. Percent distributions are presented for rental vacancies and homeowner vacancies by the following housing characteristics:

Number of rooms
Number of bedrooms
Number of housing units in the structure
Duration of vacancy
Plumbing facilities
Monthly rent and sale price asked
Year structure built

Also shown are percent distributions of all vacant housing units by year-round and seasonal status, figures on occupancy and vacancy rates based on the total housing inventory, and the home ownership rate. The annual report, in addition to the above, presents percent distributions of housing characteristics for both renter- and owner-occupied units.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS (H-121):

This series of reports is published on an irregular schedule. Individual reports present data for the United States, regions, or local areas on one or more selected housing characteristics. (Publications in this series include 15 reports on television ownership, 1 report on second homes and 1 report on housing units by plumbing facilities and condition, and a special study on housing characteristics classified by the 1959 income of occupants.) Stocks of these reports are exhausted. Photo copies only are available. For information write to: Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

HOW TO ORDER

Both series of current housing reports described in this announcement are available from the Superintendent of Documents in a combined subscription for $5 per year (individual copies vary in price). Use the order form furnished below.

RELATED REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census also issues several series of monthly reports on the construction industry. Subjects covered include housing starts, construction activity, building permits, and housing sales. An announcement and order form covering these reports is available free of charge upon request to: Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

(please detach here)

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

C3.215: H-111

Please enter my subscription to CURRENT HOUSING REPORTS (Series H-111 and H-121) at $6 per year. Add $1.50 for foreign mailing.

CHR

☐ Remittance Enclosed **(Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents)**

☐ Charge to my Deposit Account No.

Send Subscription to:

NAME - FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

STREET ADDRESS

CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE

PLEASE PRINT

MAIL ORDER FORM TO:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

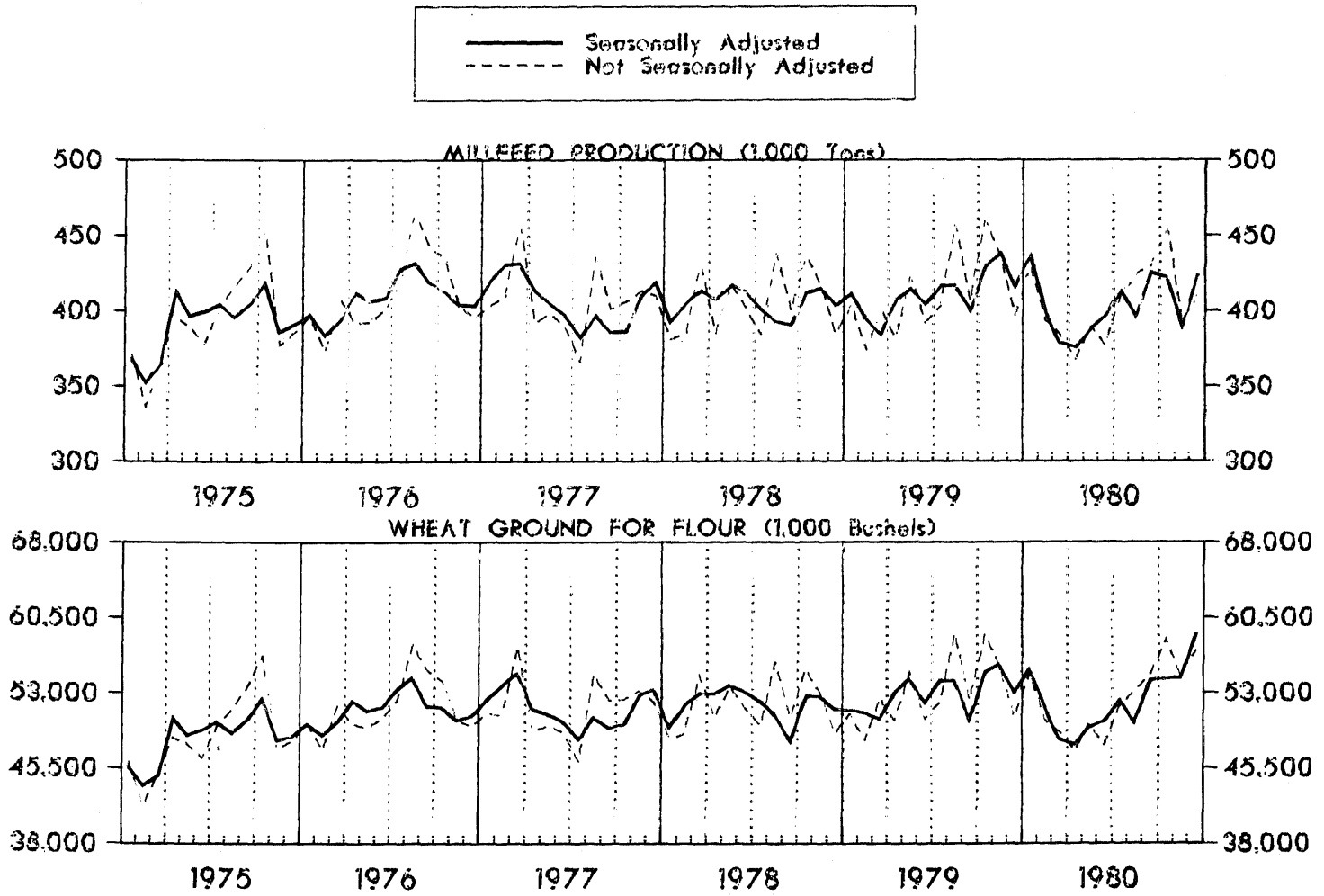
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

DECEMBER 1980
M20A(80)-12
Issued February 1981

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING: 1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter, (301) 763-7807.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1980			
December	1,198	424	58,877
November	1,085	391	54,537
October	1,142	422	54,498
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457
November	1,093	415	52,728

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1980

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour mill stocks[2]	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2]	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3]
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total	(tons)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)		(percent)
1980								
December (22 days)	1,155	25,404	410,493	57,157	3,842	1,056	109.3	74.1
November (19 days)	1,197	24,420	392,305	54,582	(NA)	r1,056	113.4	74.6
October (23 days)	1,143	26,285	453,219	58,392	(NA)	r1,056	108.2	75.0
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	r1,056	111.9	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	108.3	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.5	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,135	22,739	396,985	50,539	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.2
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8
November (21 days)	1,130	23,738	416,152	52,934	(NA)	1,066	106.0	74.7

(NA) Not available. r Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1] The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2] Collected quarterly.

[3] Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	December 1980	November 1980	December 1979
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,474	2,476	2,990
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,069	1,064	1,294
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	305	321	267
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	140	155	120
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,461	1,583	1,115
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	12	(NA)	18
	24 hour capacity	do	10	11	10

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	December 1980		November 1980		December 1979	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	57,157	25,404	54,582	24,420	50,530	22,739
Middle Atlantic	7,322	3,269	7,123	3,182	7,046	3,221
New York	5,764	2,563	5,502	2,458	5,626	2,581
North Central	27,448	12,214	26,329	11,851	26,673	11,974
Ohio	2,802	1,223	2,919	1,296	2,749	1,213
Indiana	1,528	663	1,361	589	1,259	545
Illinios	3,228	1,427	3,104	1,384	2,822	1,252
Michigan	830	369	787	346	714	313
Minnesota	6,082	2,768	5,872	2,656	5,947	2,696
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,754	1,272	2,906	1,334	3,318	1,510
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,329	2,788	5,995	2,741	6,537	2,958
South Atlantic	3,923	1,717	3,643	1,605	3,351	1,468
East South Central	2,689	1,212	2,523	1,122	2,447	1,074
Tennessee	2,119	938	1,994	888	1,837	811
West South Central	3,885	1,583	3,759	1,536	3,643	1,642
Oklahoma	1,534	715	1,359	635	1,476	685
Texas	1,831	636	1,941	696	1,601	706
Mountain	3,126	1,440	2,957	1,365	2,720	1,256
Montana	724	334	675	308	674	315
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	8,764	3,909	8,248	3,759	4,650	2,104
Washington	1,338	593	1,376	600	1,378	624
Oregon	1,019	462	837	371	641	293
California and Hawaii	6,407	2,854	6,035	2,783	2,631	1,187

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	November 1980	October 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	412	182	2,212
Dominican Republic	-	-	13
Honduras	-	2	8
Guatemala	1	6	20
Colombia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	5
Peru	8	21	164
Brazil	-	-	3
Bolivia	-	-	45
Chile	26	12	141
Morocco	144	12	508
Egypt	104	11	231
Israel	-	3	92
Jordan	-	-	5
India	-	2	37
Sri Lanka	44	20	225
Somalia	-	-	15
Philippines	33	13	335
Other	52	80	365
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	522	1,034	14,405
Canada	4	3	33
Mexico	3	9	114
Bahamas	5	7	89
Jamaica	15	9	299
Honduras	-	-	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Colombia	-	3	48
Peru	1	-	1
Brazil	-	-	52
Bolivia	31	-	85
Surinam	13	14	93
Iceland	8	4	36
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	61	-	7,059
Jordan	1	-	9
Lebanon	3	1	12
Saudi Arabia	312	396	3,085
United Arab Emirates	1	9	64
India	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Korean Republic	-	-	-
Philippines	35	-	79
Other	29	579	3,214
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	112,166	116,176	1,177,590
Mexico	2,350	3,099	21,109
Jamaica	-	-	189
Haiti	463	184	3,435
Honduras	324	202	2,414
El Salvador	687	18	3,538
Costa Rica	270	-	3,208
Panama	202	101	2,051
Venezuela	984	3,375	23,067
Colombia	-	932	18,635
Ecuador	850	930	11,306
Peru	146	2,202	21,455
Brazil	2,085	-	62,205
Bolivia	-	-	4,547
Chile	5,342	3,200	33,598
Surinam	-	54	421
Portugal	242	2,224	20,294
German Democratic Republic	-	-	7,297
Poland	6,197	1,254	11,877
U.S.S.R.	22,102	10,019	49,666
Morocco	1,507	3,788	18,360
Egypt	4,596	4,244	42,828
Israel	2,014	1,125	13,582
Iraq	-	-	9,810
Iran	-	-	1,837
Pakistan	-	-	5,699
Bangladesh	-	734	40,012
China (Mainland)	20,942	30,448	194,686
Korean Republic	8,971	4,091	63,747
Indonesia	2,260	1,179	27,321
Philippines	3,883	2,012	25,595
Nigeria	1,803	3,151	33,278
Other	23,946	37,610	400,424

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
NOVEMBER 1980						
Wheat flour	24,420	(NA)	934	12,290	3.8	(NA)
OCTOBER 1980						
Wheat flour	20,285	(NA)	1,216	17,310	4.6	(NA)

Comparison of SIC codes (domestic output) and Schedule B export codes is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Export
20411	131.4010-131.4940

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1958 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1958 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. The seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

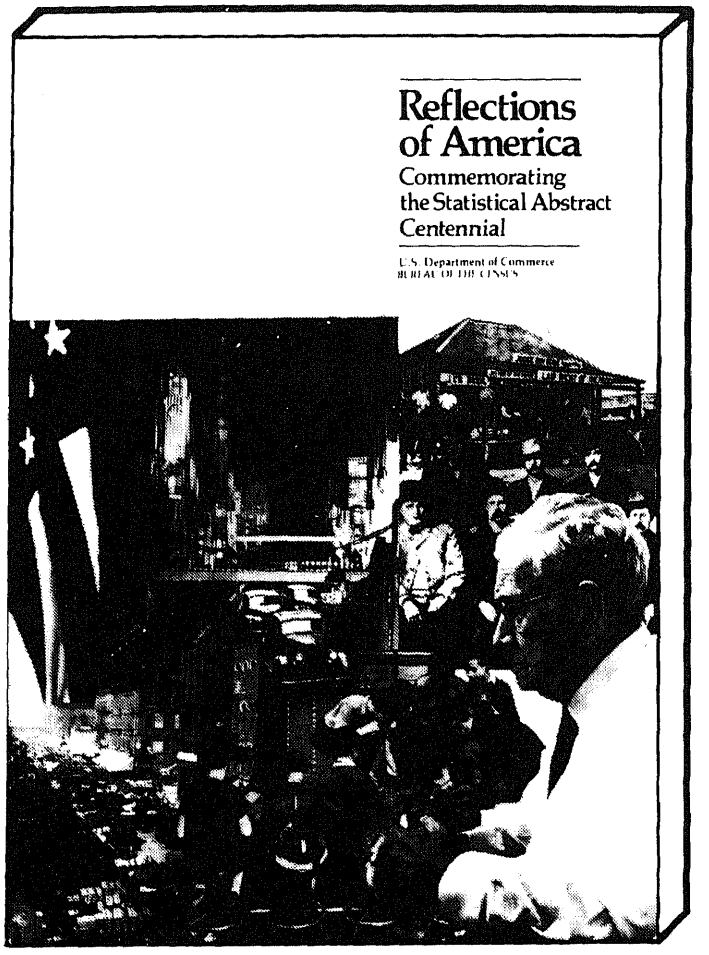
Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report	John Streeter	(301) 763-7807
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

Reflections of America

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the Census Bureau has published this broad-ranging collection of essays by well known authors—all recognized experts in their fields. They were asked to consider various aspects of U.S. life with one question in mind: What do statistics tell us about our society that can be described and decided in no other way? The result is a multidimensional examination that covers the American social, economic, and cultural scene.

Illustrated with charts, tables, and photographs, and with a preface by the volume's honorary editor, *Norman Cousins*, **REFLECTIONS OF AMERICA, Commemorating the Statistical Abstract Centennial**, 212 pp., may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, by using the attached order form.

Paperback, S/N 003-024-02921-9 at $6.50



ORDER FORM To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Please send me: Copies of **Reflections of America**

—— paper at $6.50 S/N 003-024-02921-9

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐ Order No._____

VISA

master charge

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name—First, Last

Company name or additional address line

Street address

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

For Office Use Only

Quantity	Charges
..... Enclosed	.....
..... To be mailed	.....
..... Subscriptions	.....
Postage	.....
Foreign handling	.....
MMOB	.....
OPNR	.....
..... UPNS	
..... Discount	
..... Refund	

CURRENT CONSTRUCTION REPORTS

CONSTRUCTION accounts for approximately 11 percent of the gross national product!

To assist industry representatives, research specialists, market analysts, and government officials interested in this vital segment of the Nation's economy, the Bureau of the Census issues **monthly, quarterly,** and **annual** reports on the value of new construction put in place, building permits, housing starts, housing completions, housing sales, and alterations and repairs.

Current Construction Reports include:

C20 - Housing Starts

C21 - New Residential Construction in Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

C22 - Housing Completions

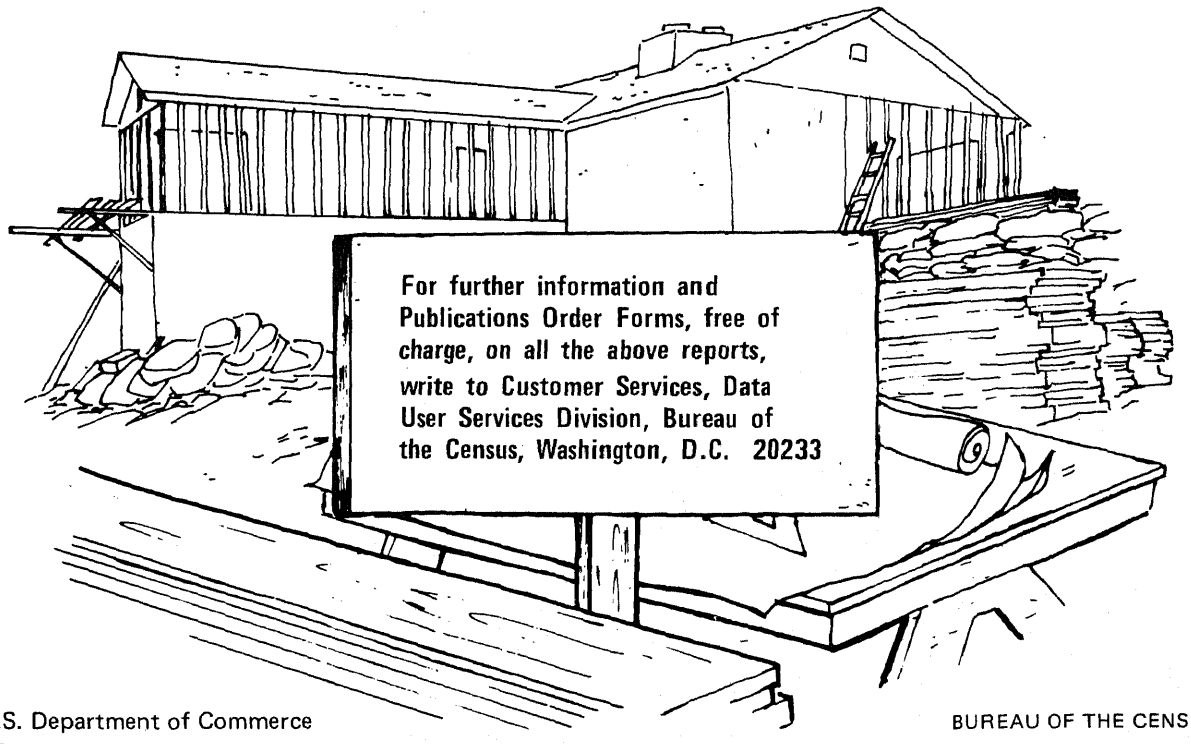
C25 - New One-Family Houses Sold and for Sale

C27 - Price Index of New One-Family Houses Sold

C30 - Value of New Construction Put in Place

C40 - Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits and Public Contracts

C50 - Residential Alterations and Repairs



For further information and Publications Order Forms, free of charge, on all the above reports, write to Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1981 - 340-995/524

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

SUMMARY FOR 1980

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

M20A(80)-13
Issued April 1981

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

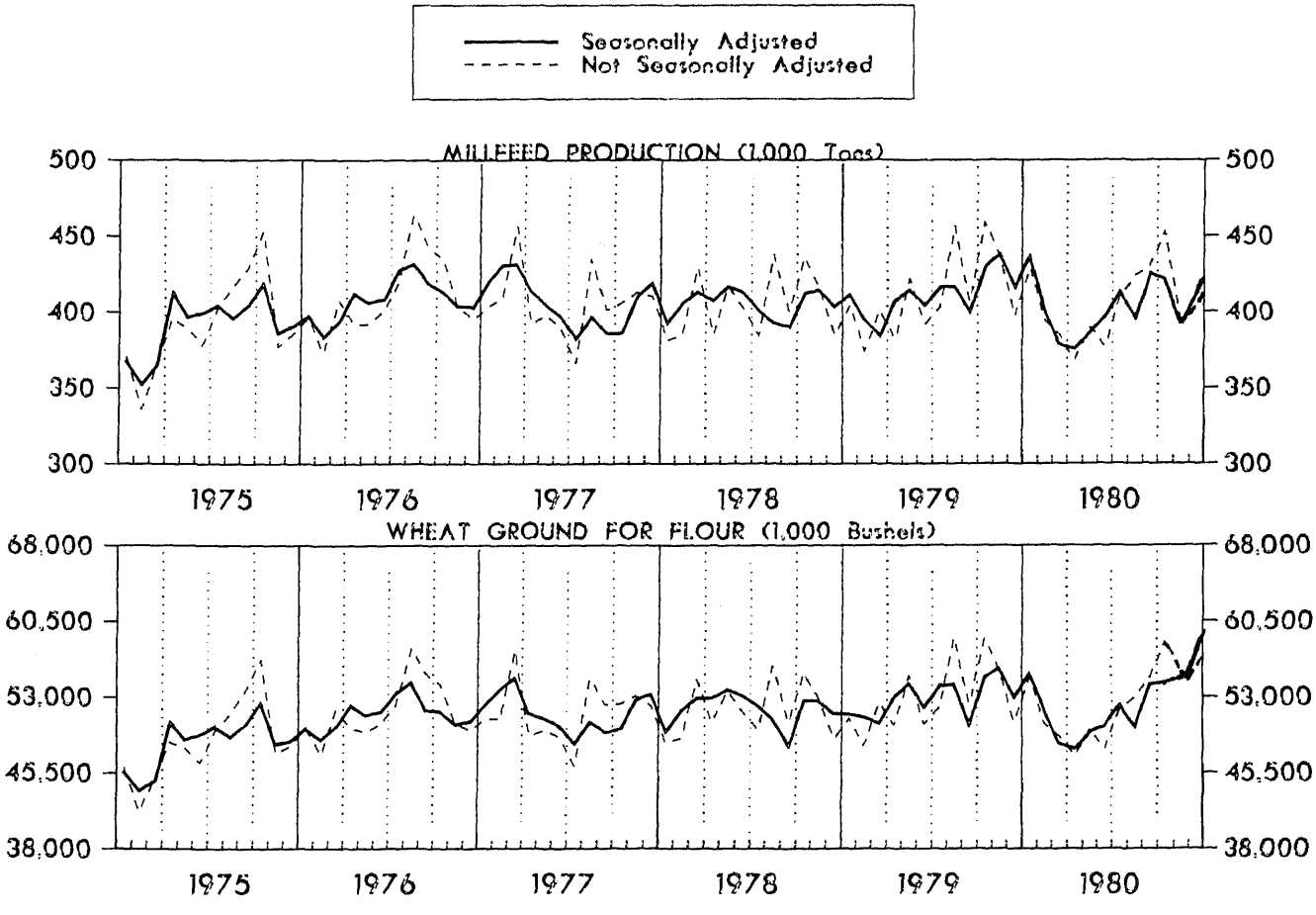
Total commercial production of wheat flour in 1980 amounted to 283 million cwt. sacks, about 1 million cwt. sacks below the 1979 production. Production figures in 1980 and 1979 were at 104.6 and 105.2 percent, respectively, of total annual capacity.

Wheat mills in 1980 and 1979 ground 628.6 and 636.4 million bushels of wheat; corresponding millfeed production figures for these years were 4,866 and 4,945 thousand tons.

Production of rye flour in 1980 amounted to 1,617 thousand cwt. sacks, compared with 1,580 thousand cwt. in 1979. Rye grinding in 1980 and 1979 were 3,549 and 3,589 thousand bushels, respectively.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING
1975 TO 1980



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter, (301) 763-7807.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 30 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1. SUMMARY: COMMERCIAL WHEAT MILLING PRODUCTION: 1971 TO 1980

Year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt. sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Average pounds per cwt. sacks of flour		Flour extraction rate[1] (percent)
				Wheat	Millfeed	
1980	282,655	628,559	4,866	133.4	34.4	74.9
1979	284,051	636,375	4,945	134.4	34.8	74.4
1978	277,950	621,321	4,860	134.1	35.0	74.6
1977	275,784	618,125	4,787	134.5	34.7	74.4
1976	275,077	618,284	4,920	135.0	35.8	74.2
1975	258,985	582,675	4,701	134.9	36.3	74.1
1974	251,097	562,962	4,483	134.5	35.7	74.3
1973	254,661	567,287	4,395	133.7	34.5	74.8
1972	250,441	557,801	4,303	133.6	34.4	74.8
1971	249,810	555,092	4,279	133.3	34.3	75.0

[1]Wheat flour production as compared with the amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. COMMERCIAL WHEAT MILLING PRODUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND UNADJUSTED, BY MONTH: 1980 AND 1979

Month	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted						
	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt. sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt. sacks)		Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Average pounds per cwt. sack of flour		Flour extraction rate[2] (percent)
				Average per working day[1]	Calendar month			Wheat	Millfeed	
1980										
Total	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	282,655	628,599	4,866	133.4	34.4	74.9
January	1,163	55,454	438	1,116	24,553	54,955	429	134.3	34.9	74.5
February	1,061	51,901	402	1,077	22,624	50,352	394	133.4	34.8	74.9
March	1,043	48,451	379	1,055	22,165	49,104	384	132.9	34.7	75.2
April	999	47,950	376	965	21,231	47,170	368	133.3	34.7	75.0
May	1,076	49,637	388	1,086	22,814	49,836	390	131.1	34.2	76.3
June	1,060	50,171	397	1,017	21,356	47,786	377	134.3	35.3	74.5
July	1,108	52,329	414	1,052	23,137	51,760	410	134.2	35.4	74.5
August	1,090	50,154	397	1,144	24,025	52,980	424	132.3	35.3	75.6
September	1,152	54,327	426	1,182	24,813	54,762	430	132.4	34.7	75.5
October	1,142	54,498	422	1,143	26,285	58,392	453	133.2	34.5	75.0
November	1,085	54,537	391	1,197	24,420	54,582	392	134.1	32.1	74.6
December	1,189	58,530	429	1,147	25,232	56,920	415	135.4	32.9	74.0
1979										
Total	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	284,051	636,375	4,945	134.4	34.8	74.4
January	1,080	51,310	409	1,037	22,822	50,999	405	134.1	35.5	74.6
February	1,079	51,165	395	1,077	21,547	48,271	375	134.4	34.8	74.4
March	1,089	50,987	388	1,066	23,459	52,571	402	134.5	34.3	74.4
April	1,088	52,397	405	1,062	22,296	50,319	383	135.4	34.4	73.8
May	1,124	53,815	413	1,117	24,578	55,216	423	134.8	34.4	74.2
June	1,064	52,758	408	1,025	22,541	50,250	392	133.8	34.8	74.8
July	1,163	54,053	419	1,120	23,513	52,111	404	133.0	34.4	75.2
August	1,150	54,306	420	1,145	26,340	59,006	458	134.4	34.8	74.4
September	1,122	52,801	412	1,226	23,285	52,375	408	135.0	35.0	74.1
October	1,124	55,082	427	1,137	26,143	58,904	460	135.2	35.2	74.0
November	1,148	55,922	429	1,180	24,783	55,710	437	134.9	35.3	74.1
December	1,122	53,134	424	1,137	22,744	50,643	398	133.6	35.0	74.9

(X) Not applicable.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 3. COMMERCIAL RYE MILLING PRODUCTION, BY MONTH: 1980 AND 1979

Month	Rye flour production (1,000 cwt. sacks)	Rye ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (tons)	Average pounds ground per cwt. sack of flour		Flour extraction rate[1] (percent)
				Rye	Millfeed	
1980						
Total	1,617	3,549	17,674	122.9	21.9	81.4
January	153	351	2,011	128.5	26.3	77.8
February	126	283	1,561	125.8	24.8	79.5
March	125	274	1,261	122.8	20.2	81.5
April	114	248	1,296	121.8	22.7	82.1
May	127	283	1,508	124.8	23.8	80.1
June	118	262	1,231	124.3	20.9	80.4
July	140	306	1,367	122.4	19.5	81.7
August	125	273	1,310	122.3	21.0	81.8
September	143	309	1,431	121.0	20.0	82.6
October	148	326	1,591	123.4	21.5	81.1
November	155	321	1,583	116.0	20.4	86.2
December	143	313	1,524	122.6	21.3	81.6
1979						
Total	1,580	3,589	19,363	127.2	23.8	78.6
January	134	325	1,937	135.8	28.9	73.6
February	115	274	1,652	133.4	28.7	74.9
March	147	340	1,958	129.5	26.6	77.2
April	136	288	1,594	118.6	23.4	84.3
May	123	278	1,510	126.6	24.6	79.0
June	129	299	1,785	129.8	27.7	77.0
July	130	293	1,639	126.2	25.2	79.2
August	137	306	1,544	125.1	22.5	79.9
September	131	303	1,642	129.5	25.1	77.2
October	149	332	1,613	124.8	21.7	80.1
November	129	284	1,374	123.3	21.3	81.1
December	120	267	1,115	124.6	18.6	80.3

[1]Rye flour production as compared with amount of rye ground.

Table 4. COMMERCIAL WHEAT MILLING PRODUCTION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA: 1980 AND 1979

Geographic areas	1980				1979			
	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour production			Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour production		
		Total (1,000 cwt. sacks)	Daily (24 hour) capacity[1] (cwt. sacks)	Percent of estimated annual capacity[2]		Total (1,000 cwt. sacks)	Daily (24 hour) capacity[1] (cwt. sacks)	Percent of estimated annual capacity[2]
United States	628,599	282,655	1,059,643	104.6	636,375	284,051	1,054,589	105.2
Middle Atlantic Division	82,320	37,285	143,430	101.9	85,180	38,316	151,989	98.5
New York	64,603	29,080	114,774	99.4	68,762	30,976	125,326	96.5
North Central Division	322,412	144,570	559,288	101.4	337,448	150,782	558,388	105.5
Ohio	35,146	15,523	62,368	97.2	35,512	15,591	58,345	104.4
Indiana	16,605	7,234	33,355	85.1	16,188	6,884	38,361	70.1
Illinois	36,902	16,342	61,418	104.3	37,205	16,418	61,034	105.1
Michigan	9,894	4,285	22,249	75.5	10,146	4,429	20,449	84.6
Minnesota	72,971	33,096	126,234	102.8	71,602	32,304	129,198	97.7
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)
Missouri	37,880	17,364	59,904	113.7	42,975	19,539	67,919	112.4
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)
Kansas	72,210	32,785	118,755	108.3	79,237	35,818	120,491	116.1
South Atlantic Division	44,429	19,559	79,574	96.4	42,575	18,038	74,481	94.6
East South Central Division	30,835	13,639	51,583	103.7	31,312	13,791	49,830	108.1
Tennessee	23,861	10,550	40,112	103.1	24,101	10,686	38,359	108.8
West South Central Division	44,058	19,648	68,906	111.8	44,018	19,790	67,813	114.0
Oklahoma	18,183	8,464	29,113	114.0	17,863	8,244	29,113	110.6
Texas	19,138	8,182	27,815	115.4	19,111	8,423	26,500	124.2
Mountain Division	34,254	15,875	60,195	103.4	35,614	16,357	61,995	103.1
Montana	7,926	3,669	13,736	104.7	7,958	3,716	13,548	107.1
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)
Pacific Division	70,291	32,079	96,667	130.1	60,229	26,978	90,093	117.0
Washington	17,289	7,737	28,735	105.6	17,125	7,740	27,985	108.0
Oregon	11,395	5,180	19,900	102.1	9,449	4,210	18,800	87.5
California and Hawaii	41,607	19,162	48,032	156.5	33,655	15,028	41,108	142.8

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Capacity as reported for December of each year.

[2]Estimated annual capacity is obtained by multiplying daily capacity by the number of work days during the year: 255 for 1980 and 256 for 1979. These figures are calculated on the basis of a five day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS OF WHEAT FLOUR, BY QUARTER: 1980 AND 1979

(Figures in 1,000 cwt. sacks)

Quarter	Production	Mill stocks
1980		
First quarter	69,342	3,323
Second quarter	64,401	4,268
Third quarter	71,975	3,716
Fourth quarter	75,937	3,842
1979		
First quarter	67,828	3,477
Second quarter	69,415	3,895
Third quarter	73,138	3,813
Fourth quarter	73,670	3,975

Table 6. DURUM WHEAT PRODUCTS: 1980 AND 1979

Item	1980		1979	
	Jan. 1-June 30	July 1-Dec. 31	Jan. 1-June 30	July 1-Dec. 31
Durum wheat ground (1,000 bushels)	17,435	16,047	19,058	19,927
Straight semolina and durum flour produced (1,000 cwt. sacks)	7,759	6,961	8,599	8,805
Blended semolina and durum flour produced (1,000 cwt. sacks)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Table 7. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR: 1980

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in $1,000)

Product code	Item	Quantity produced	Exports of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production
			Quantity	Value	
20411 --	Wheat flour	282,655	17,377	210,902	6.1

Note: Comparison of domestic production and export codes is as follows:

	Domestic output	Export
20411 --	Wheat flour	131.4010-131.4040

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey is a mail canvass of firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1977 Census of Manufactures. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1977 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginnning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error—The monthly figures include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are imputed from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with a higher than 12-percent imputation rate are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements, and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which estimates were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data in table 2. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. This program is a ratio-to-moving average method. It largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data provide a better measure of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern. Additional information concerning seasonal adjustment is available in the seasonal adjustment supplement issued in this series.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat, 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question "What is the maximum quantity of flour that can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?" The capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The current M20A series of monthly reports with annual summaries of wheat ground and wheat milling products originated in May 1923. Data by States have been published monthly since 1927. Beginning in 1931 and ending with the June 1947 report, monthly wheat flour production by capacity groups was published. The annual summary report during the years 1931 to 1964 also contained a table showing production by capacity groups. Past copies of this report and other Current Industrial Reports can be found in the Federal Depository Library in your area. These libraries keep Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry, before 1959) permanently available.

RELATED REPORTS

A monthly report is also published in this series. The Bureau of the Census publishes reports on other related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

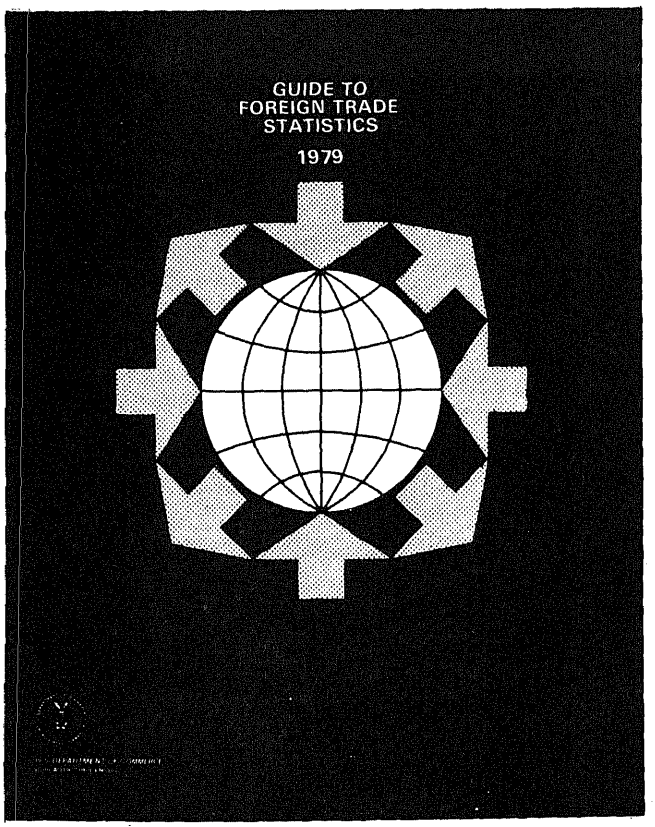
CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report M20A	John Streeter	(301) 763-7807
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared in the Industry Division under the direction of Carole A. Klein, Chief, Textiles and Apparel Branch. John Streeter, assisted by Andrea Gass was directly responsible for the review of the data and preparation of the report. Roger Bugenhagen, Chief of the Division, and John R. Wikoff, Assistant Chief for Commodity and Special Programs, provided overall direction and coordination to this project.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1981 - 340-995/616



guide to foreign trade statistics: 1979

Exports...imports...whatever you wish to know concerning foreign trade – the "Guide" offers you the most convenient way to find the facts. The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves the compilation and dissemination of thousands of facts relating to imports and exports of the United States. These statistics are designed to serve the needs of both Government and non-Government users who have wide ranges of interests and a variety of reasons for requiring information on foreign trade. The "Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics" includes the listings of data presented in many different arrangements and released in the form of reports available by subscription and in reports and machine tabulations, magnetic tapes, and microfiche offered for public reference use. Up-to-date reports and special tabulations listed show current plans for the release of foreign trade statistical data through 1979.

184 pp. at $5.50

Make your work or study easy ...fast...and accurate! Use the "Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics: 1979"

ORDER FORM Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Please send me ___ copy(ies) of
Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics: 1979 at $5.50
S/N 003-024-01870-5

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

VISA®

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Order No._____

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name—First, Last

Street address

Company name or additional address line

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

For Office Use Only.

	Quantity	Charges
Enclosed		
To be mailed		
Subscriptions		
Postage		
Foreign handling		
MMOB		
OPNR		
UPNS		
Discount		
Refund		

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

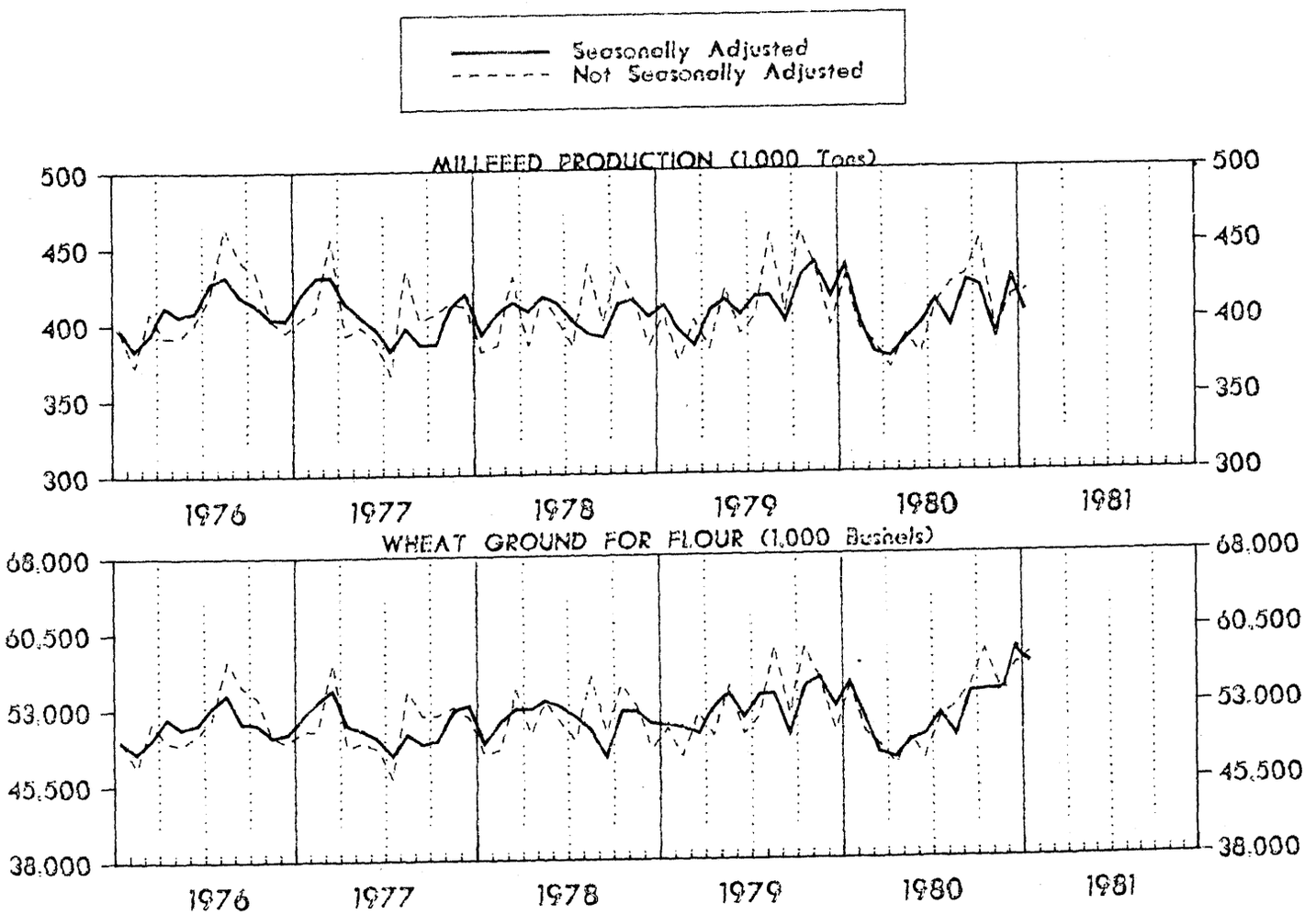
JANUARY 1981

M20A(81)-1
Issued March 1981

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING 1976 TO 1981



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter, (301) 763-7807.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1981			
January	1,289	405	57,320
1980			
December	1,189	429	58,530
November	1,085	391	54,537
October	1,142	422	54,498
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1981								
January (21 days).....	1,242	26,077	418,915	57,989	(NA)	1,056	117.6	75.0
1980								
December (22 days).....	1,147	25,232	415,419	56,820	3,842	r1,056	108.6	74.0
November (19 days).....	1,197	24,420	392,305	54,582	(NA)	r1,056	113.4	74.6
October (23 days).....	1,143	26,285	453,219	58,392	(NA)	r1,056	108.2	75.0
September (21 days).....	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	r1,056	111.9	75.5
August (21 days).....	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	108.3	75.6
July (22 days).....	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days).....	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.5	74.5
May (21 days).....	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days).....	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days).....	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days).....	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days).....	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days).....	1,135	22,739	396,985	50,539	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days).....	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days).....	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.2
September (19 days).....	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days).....	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days).....	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days).....	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days).....	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days).....	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days).....	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days).....	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days).....	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days).....	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8

(NA) Not available. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	January 1981	December 1980	January 1980
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,626	2,474	3,377
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,169	1,068	1,464
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	299	313	351
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	136	143	153
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,458	1,524	2,011
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	12	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	do	10	10	10

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	January 1981		December 1980		January 1980	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	57,989	26,077	56,820	25,232	55,167	24,654
Middle Atlantic	6,639	2,974	7,306	3,293	7,109	3,204
New York	5,146	2,315	5,764	2,602	5,751	2,599
North Central	28,278	12,751	27,321	12,058	29,417	13,205
Ohio	2,919	1,290	2,802	1,223	3,321	1,469
Indiana	1,501	660	1,528	663	1,367	594
Illinios	3,114	1,389	3,178	1,395	3,227	1,422
Michigan	840	364	816	362	840	369
Minnesota	6,375	2,893	6,082	2,763	6,587	2,986
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,748	1,278	2,754	1,272	3,401	1,559
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,772	3,092	6,339	2,911	6,799	3,078
South Atlantic	3,779	1,660	4,097	1,784	3,818	1,673
East South Central	3,364	1,478	2,709	1,215	2,533	1,108
Tennessee	2,779	1,227	2,139	941	1,930	847
West South Central	4,148	1,894	3,479	1,534	3,777	1,704
Oklahoma	1,707	795	1,534	715	1,514	700
Texas	1,899	856	1,425	587	1,635	725
Mountain	2,854	1,307	3,126	1,434	2,934	1,342
Montana	590	269	724	328	639	296
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	8,929	4,013	8,782	3,914	5,579	2,418
Washington	1,457	652	1,338	593	1,567	707
Oregon	1,054	469	1,019	462	957	433
California and Hawaii	6,418	2,892	6,425	2,859	3,055	1,278

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	December 1980	November 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	152	412	2,364
Peru	-	8	164
Chile	-	26	141
Morocco	31	144	539
Egypt	20	104	252
Israel	1	-	93
Sri Lanka	-	44	225
Philippines	8	33	343
Other	92	53	607
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	608	522	15,013
Mexico	5	3	119
Jamaica	5	15	304
Egypt	255	61	7,314
Saudi Arabia	20	312	3,105
Other	323	131	4,171
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	131,942	112,166	1,309,532
Mexico	3,488	2,350	24,596
Venezuela	2,124	984	25,191
Colombia	775	-	19,410
Peru	2,868	146	24,324
Brazil	11,654	2,085	73,859
Chile	1,816	5,342	35,414
Portugal	2,499	242	22,793
U.S.S.R.	15,335	22,102	65,001
Morocco	-	1,507	18,360
Egypt	1,787	4,596	44,616
Bangladesh	-	-	40,012
China (Mainland)	29,644	20,942	224,330
Korean Republic	7,749	8,971	71,496
Indonesia	914	2,260	28,235
Philippines	1,912	3,883	27,507
Nigeria	3,218	1,803	36,496
Other	46,159	34,953	527,892

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
DECEMBER 1980						
Wheat flour	25,232	(NA)	760	9,309	3.0	(NA)
NOVEMBER 1980						
Wheat flour	24,420	(NA)	934	12,290	3.8	(NA)

Comparison of SIC codes (domestic output), Schedule B export codes, and TSUSA import codes is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Export	Import
20411	131.4010-131.4040	

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1977 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1977 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error-The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. The seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour than can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

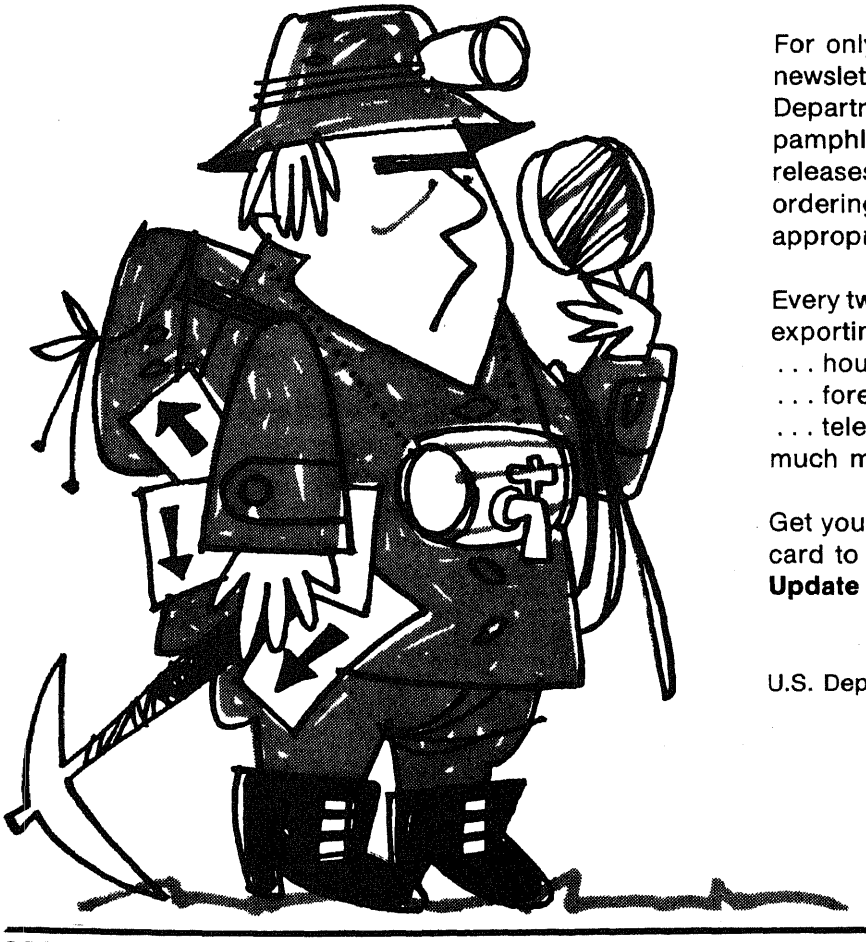
Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report M20A	John Streeter	(301) 763-7807
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1981 - 340-995/55

TIRED OF HUNTING FOR THE INFORMATION YOU NEED?



Simplify your search with COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS UPDATE!

Tracking down needed information can be frustrating, expensive, and time consuming. If you're a user of Commerce Department publications, **Commerce Publications Update** can help.

For only $17 a year, you'll get a handy biweekly newsletter announcing 100-200 new U.S. Department of Commerce publications, reports, pamphlets, charts, periodicals—even news releases. You'll get titles, prices, complete ordering instructions, and annotations where appropriate.

Every two weeks, you'll learn what we've issued on exporting . . . current economic indicators . . . housing starts . . . marketing . . . the weather . . . foreign economic trends . . . fisheries . . . telecommunications . . . population . . . and much more.

Get your information the easy way. Use the order card to subscribe to **Commerce Publications Update** today.

U.S. Department of Commerce

ORDER FORM To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Please enter my subscription to COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS UPDATE (CPU) (File code 2-E) at $17 per year. (Add $4.25 for other than U.S. mailing.)

Company Name

Individual's Name—First, Last

Street address

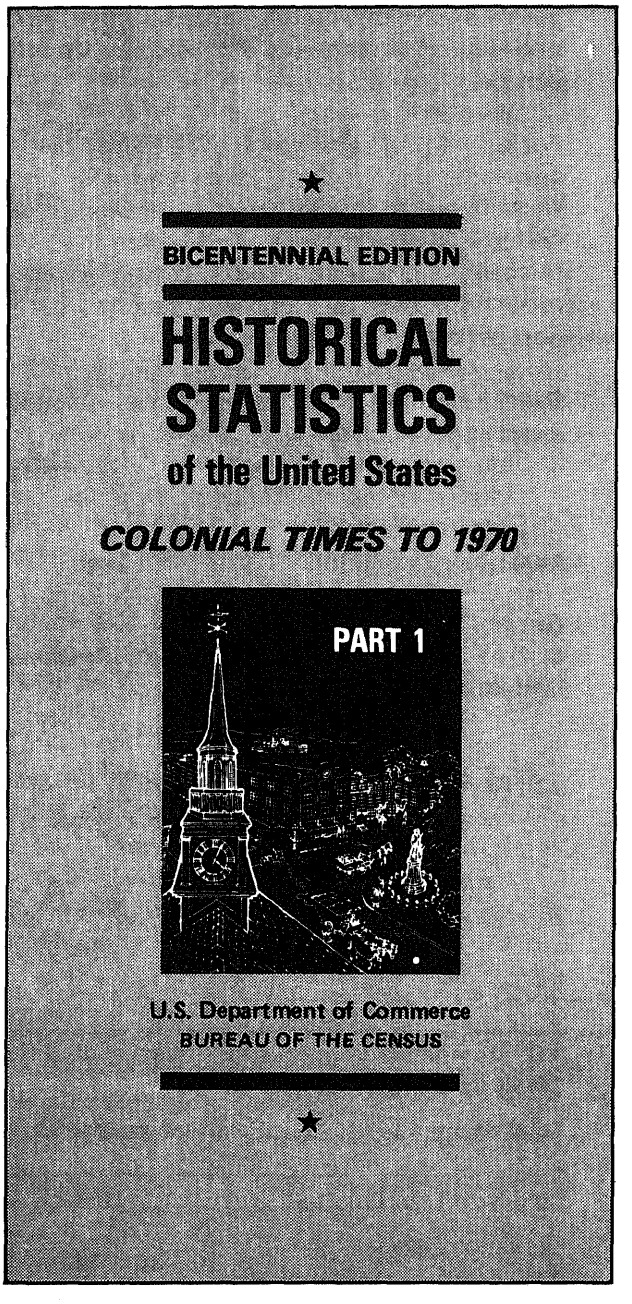
City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Office Use Only	
Quantity	Charges
..... Enclosed	.....
..... To be mailed	.....
..... Subscriptions	.....
Postage	.....
Foreign handling	.....
MMOB	.....
OPNR	.....
..... UPNS	
..... Discount	
..... Refund	

ANNOUNCING a Bicentennial edition of the basic reference book



DATA
More than 12,500 time series, mostly annual, on American social, economic, political, and geographic development covering periods from 1610 to 1970.

TEXT
References to other sources, description of development and reliability of the data, and definitions of terms.

SOURCE NOTES
Precise references to original sources for further study and additional information.

INDEXES
Time period index and detailed alphabetical subject index.

$26.00 (cloth)
A total of 1,298 pages, issued as Part 1 and Part 2.

Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, or from U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices or GPO Bookstores located in major cities.

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

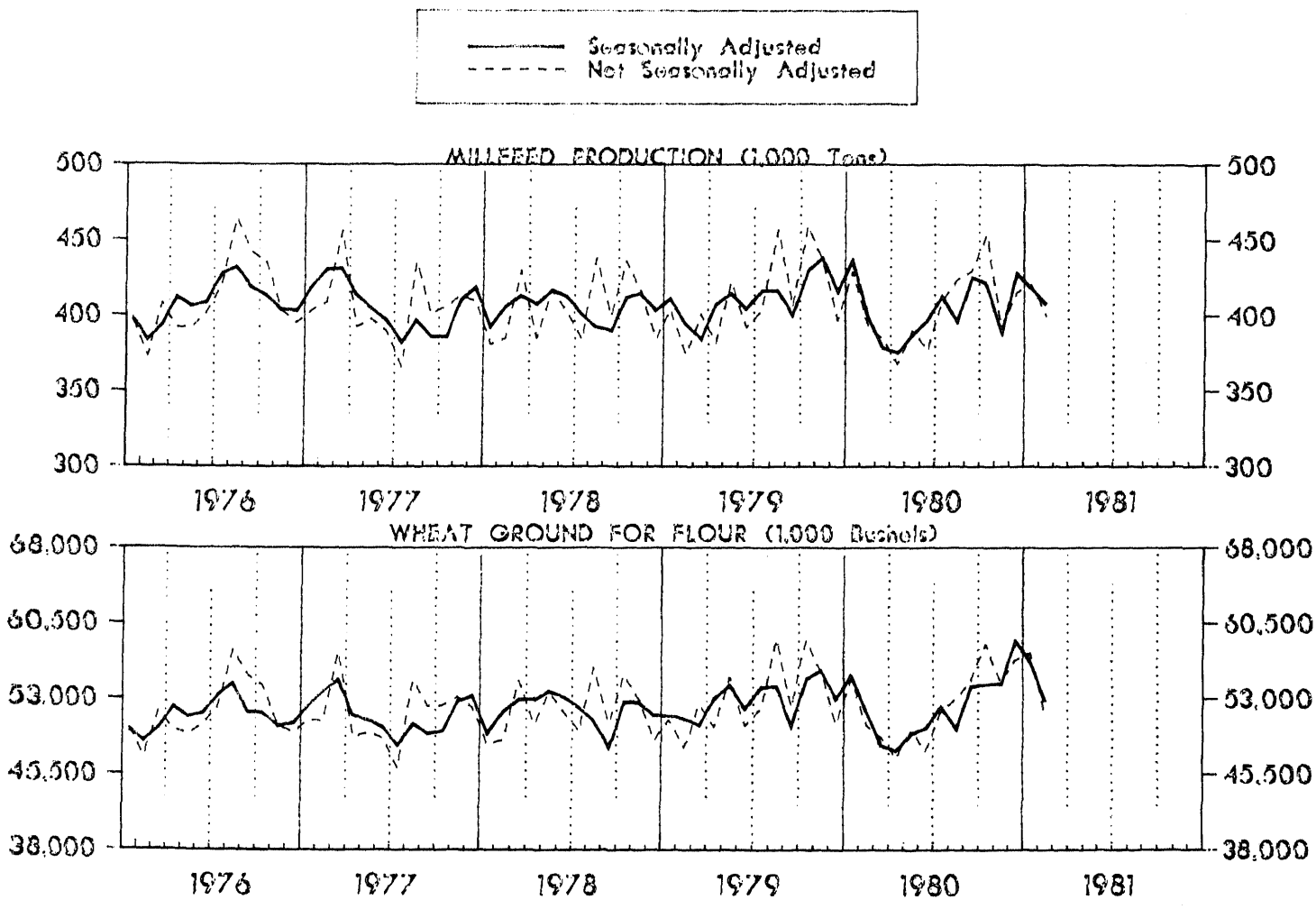
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FEBRUARY 1981
M20A(81)-2
Issued April 1981

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING 1976 TO 1981



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter, (301) 763-7807.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1981			
February	1,127	408	52,779
January	1,278	419	56,846
1980			
December	1,189	429	58,530
November	1,085	391	54,537
October	1,142	422	54,498
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051
January	1,080	412	51,348
1978			
December	1,086	404	51,457

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1978 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1981								
February (20 days)	1,144	22,875	399,850	51,204	(NA)	1,056	108.3	74.5
January (21 days)	1,231	25,860	420,559	57,513	(NA)	1,056	116.6	74.9
1980								
December (22 days)	1,147	25,232	415,419	56,820	3,842	r1,056	108.6	74.0
November (19 days)	1,197	24,420	392,305	54,582	(NA)	r1,056	113.4	74.6
October (23 days)	1,143	26,285	453,219	58,392	(NA)	r1,056	108.2	75.0
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	r1,056	111.9	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	108.3	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.5	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,135	22,739	396,985	50,539	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.2
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5
January (22 days)	1,037	22,817	403,584	50,886	(NA)	1,058	98.0	74.7
1978								
December (20 days)	1,097	21,942	384,942	48,913	3,214	1,058	103.7	74.8

(NA) Not available. r Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1] The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2] Collected quarterly.

[3] Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	February 1981	January 1981	February 1980
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,844	2,809	2,894
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,217	1,252	1,373
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	..do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	267	299	283
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	122	136	126
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,347	1,458	1,561
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	(NA)	15
	24 hour capacity	..do	10	10	10

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATES

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	February 1981		January 1981		February 1980	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production
United States	51,204	22,875	57,513	25,860	50,352	22,624
Middle Atlantic	6,659	2,839	6,615	2,974	6,523	2,945
New York	4,929	2,219	5,146	2,315	4,936	2,239
North Central	26,917	11,778	28,678	12,910	26,483	11,882
Ohio	2,630	1,170	2,919	1,290	2,915	1,293
Indiana	1,326	581	1,501	660	1,054	455
Illinios	3,215	1,319	3,114	1,389	3,077	1,348
Michigan	868	366	840	364	851	375
Minnesota	5,671	2,540	6,375	2,893	5,919	2,686
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,536	1,161	2,757	1,269	3,270	1,485
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	6,621	3,015	7,108	3,238	5,886	2,672
South Atlantic	3,836	1,699	3,788	1,682	3,664	1,617
East South Central	2,501	1,113	2,528	1,108	2,457	1,078
Tennessee	1,928	863	1,943	857	1,873	823
West South Central	3,955	1,797	4,153	1,899	3,775	1,712
Oklahoma	1,600	742	1,707	795	1,565	727
Texas	1,828	818	1,904	861	1,676	750
Mountain	2,549	1,165	2,818	1,290	2,584	1,217
Montana	567	262	590	269	648	304
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	4,787	2,146	9,005	4,031	4,866	2,173
Washington	1,160	519	1,457	652	1,440	650
Oregon	1,095	437	1,219	489	795	365
California and Hawaii	2,532	1,190	6,329	2,890	2,631	1,158

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	January 1981	December 1980	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	171	152	171
Peru	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-
Morocco	19	31	19
Egypt	14	20	14
Israel	37	1	37
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Philippines	40	8	40
Other	61	92	61
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	980	608	980
Mexico	1	5	1
Jamaica	5	5	5
Egypt	563	255	563
Saudi Arabia	303	20	303
Other	108	323	108
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	129,911	131,942	129,911
Mexico	3,509	3,468	3,509
Venezuela	958	2,124	958
Colombia	-	775	-
Peru	2,888	2,868	2,888
Brazil	5,105	11,654	5,105
Chile	3,042	1,816	3,042
Portugal	1,095	2,499	1,095
U.S.S.R.	24,353	15,335	24,353
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	4,465	1,787	4,465
Bangladesh	-	-	-
China (Mainland)	24,960	19,644	24,960
Korean Republic	12,113	7,749	12,113
Indonesia	3,064	914	3,064
Philippines	1,981	1,912	1,981
Nigeria	2,377	3,218	2,377
Other	40,001	46,159	40,001

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
JANUARY 1981						
Wheat flour	25,860	(NA)	1,151	15,389	4.5	(NA)
DECEMBER 1980						
Wheat flour	25,404	(NA)	760	9,309	3.0	(NA)

Comparison of SIC codes (domestic output), Schedule B export codes, and TSUSA import codes is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Export	Import
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1977 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1977 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error-The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. The seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour than can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report M20A	John Streeter	(301) 763-7807
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

Data User Services

Training Courses / Telephone Assistance Conference Exhibits / Guides and Indexes / Newsletters and Catalogs / Cooperative Assistance Programs

Regional assistance available from 12 Census Bureau offices:

Atlanta, Georgia 1365 Peachtree St., N.E., Room 625, 30309 (404) 881-2274
Boston, Massachusetts 441 Stuart St., 10th Floor, 02116 (617) 223-0668
Charlotte, North Carolina 230 South Tryon St., Suite 800, 28202 (704) 371-6144
Chicago, Illinois 55 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1304, 60604 (312) 353-0980
Dallas, Texas 1100 Commerce St., Room 3C54, 75242 (214 767-0625
Denver, Colorado 575 Union Blvd., P.O. Box 25207, 80225 (303) 234-5825
Detroit, Michigan Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse, Room 565, 231 West Lafayette St., 48226 (313) 226-4675
Kansas City, Kansas One Gateway Center, 4th & State Sts., 66101 (816) 374-4601
Los Angeles, California 11777 San Vicente Blvd., 8th Floor, 90049 (213) 824-7291
New York, New York Federal Office Bldg., Room 37-130, 26 Federal Plaza, 10007 (212) 264-4730
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania William J. Green, Jr. Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., Room 9244, 19106 (215) 597-8314
Seattle, Washington, New Federal Bldg., 915 2nd Ave., Room 312, 98174 (206) 442-7080

Washington assistance available from the Data User Services Division (301/449-1600) or from any of the subject divisions. A Telephone Contact List with more than 200 subject specialists is available.

Mail to:
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Data User Services *Please send me information on the subjects checked below.*

- ☐ Population
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Governments
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Manufactures
- ☐ Mineral Industries
- ☐ Wholesale Trade
- ☐ Retail Trade
- ☐ Service Industries
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Catalogs, Guides, Directories, Indexes, and General Summaries
- ☐ Data User Training Activities
- ☐ Foreign Trade
- ☐ Data available on computer tape
- ☐ Census Geography

☐ **Please add my name to your mailing list to receive new product announcements.**

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1981 -340-995/583

TIRED OF HUNTING FOR THE INFORMATION YOU NEED?

Simplify your search with COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS UPDATE!

Tracking down needed information can be frustrating, expensive, and time consuming. If you're a user of Commerce Department publications, **Commerce Publications Update** can help.

For only $17 a year, you'll get a handy biweekly newsletter announcing 100-200 new U.S. Department of Commerce publications, reports, pamphlets, charts, periodicals—even news releases. You'll get titles, prices, complete ordering instructions, and annotations where appropriate.

Every two weeks, you'll learn what we've issued on exporting . . . current economic indicators . . . housing starts . . . marketing . . . the weather . . . foreign economic trends . . . fisheries . . . telecommunications . . . population . . . and much more.

Get your information the easy way. Use the order card to subscribe to **Commerce Publications Update** today.

U.S. Department of Commerce

ORDER FORM To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check, ☐ money order, or charge to my Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA®

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Please enter my subscription to COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS UPDATE (CPU) (File code 2-E) at $17 per year. (Add $4.25 for other than U.S. mailing.)

Company Name

Individual's Name—First, Last

Street address

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Office Use Only Quantity	Charges
..... Enclosed	.....
..... To be mailed	.....
..... Subscriptions	.....
Postage	.....
Foreign handling	.....
MMOB	.....
OPNR	.....
..... UPNS	
..... Discount	
..... Refund	

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

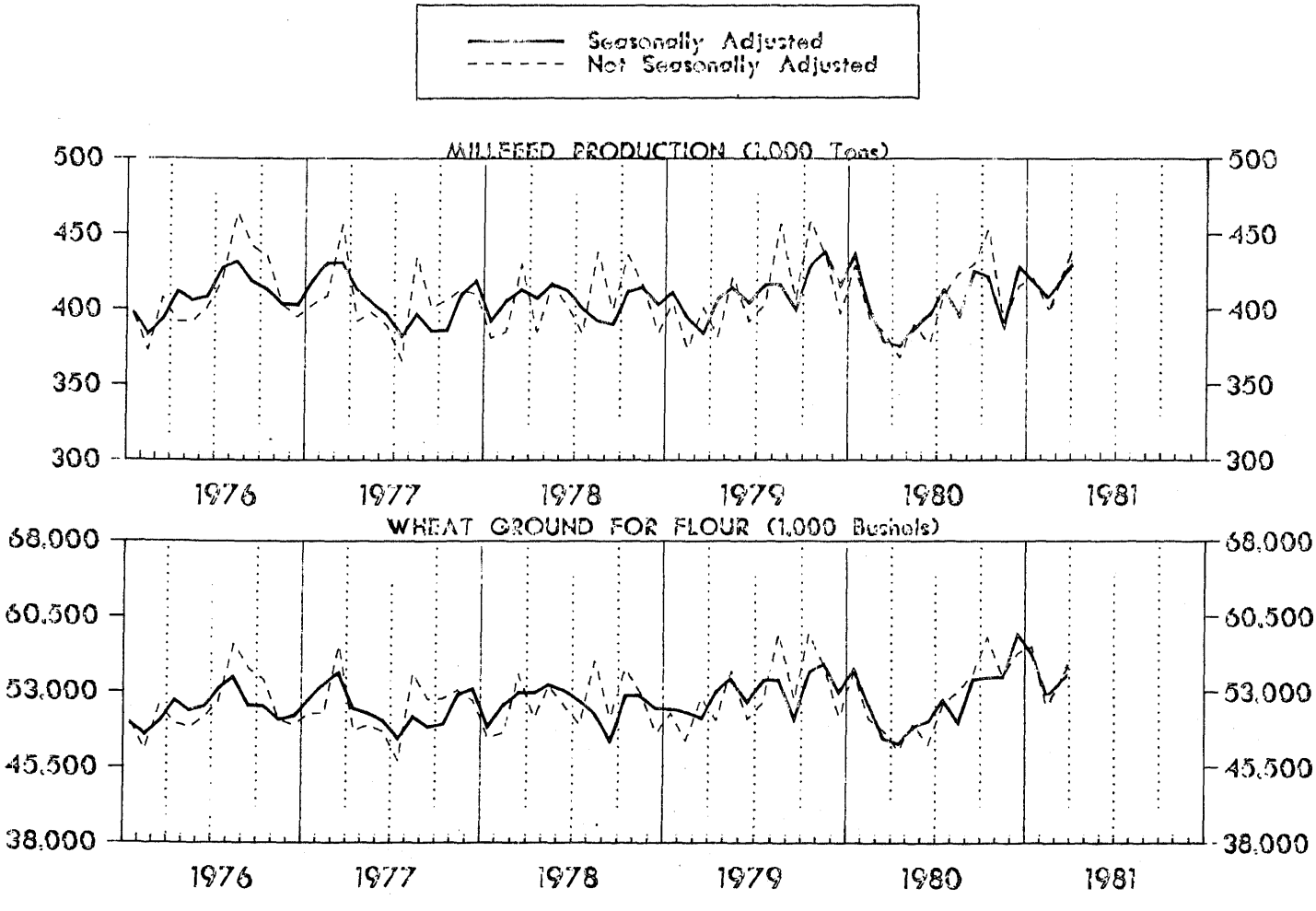
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

MARCH 1981
M20A(81)-3
Issued May 1981

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING: 1976 TO 1981



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter, (301) 763-7807.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1979 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1981			
March	1,115	427	54,589
February	1,122	407	52,655
January	1,278	419	56,846
1980			
December	1,189	429	58,530
November	1,085	391	54,537
October	1,142	422	54,498
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,116	417	53,134
November	1,162	439	55,922
October	1,107	430	55,082
September	1,109	394	51,587
August	1,155	417	54,312
July	1,169	417	54,274
June	1,123	408	52,118
May	1,135	415	54,440
April	1,084	408	53,142
March	1,095	385	50,453
February	1,084	395	51,051

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1979 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1981								
March (22 days)	1,128	24,831	432,714	55,325	3,897	1,058	107.8	74.8
February (20 days)	1,139	22,787	399,271	51,084	(NA)	1,056	107.8	74.3
January (21 days)	1,231	25,860	420,559	57,513	(NA)	1,056	116.6	74.9
1980								
December (22 days)	1,147	25,232	415,419	56,820	3,842	1,056	108.6	74.0
November (19 days)	1,197	24,420	392,305	54,582	(NA)	1,056	113.4	74.6
October (23 days)	1,143	26,285	453,219	58,392	(NA)	1,056	108.2	75.0
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	1,056	111.9	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	108.3	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.5	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,509	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,135	22,739	396,985	50,539	3,975	1,059	107.3	75.0
November (21 days)	1,180	24,778	435,838	55,586	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.3
October (23 days)	1,136	26,137	458,795	58,772	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.2
September (19 days)	1,225	23,280	407,341	52,258	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.3
August (23 days)	1,145	26,334	456,627	58,874	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.6
July (21 days)	1,119	23,508	403,133	51,995	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.4
June (22 days)	1,073	22,536	391,196	50,138	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.9
May (22 days)	1,117	24,573	421,726	55,093	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.3
April (21 days)	1,061	22,291	382,444	50,205	(NA)	1,057	100.4	74.1
March (22 days)	1,066	23,454	401,433	52,454	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.5
February (20 days)	1,077	21,542	373,702	48,163	(NA)	1,058	101.8	74.5

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	March 1981	February 1981	March 1980
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,790	2,776	3,378
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	1,123	1,184	1,536
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	255	267	274
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	115	122	125
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,338	1,347	1,261
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	17	(NA)	22
	24 hour capacity	do	10	9	11

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATE

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area	March 1981		February 1981		March 1980	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat for flour production
United States	55,325	24,831	51,084	22,787	49,104	22,165
Middle Atlantic	6,842	3,078	6,649	2,968	6,411	2,890
New York	5,264	2,373	4,929	2,219	5,073	2,286
North Central	29,303	13,114	26,918	11,960	25,336	11,395
Ohio	2,846	1,366	2,628	1,165	2,990	1,332
Indiana	1,656	700	1,326	581	1,332	579
Illinios	3,365	1,509	3,215	1,309	2,866	1,279
Michigan	970	429	851	380	859	375
Minnesota	6,185	2,820	5,671	2,540	6,302	2,853
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,774	1,293	2,536	1,161	3,093	1,426
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	7,211	3,264	6,621	3,015	4,847	2,193
South Atlantic	3,990	1,762	3,839	1,690	3,419	1,498
East South Central	2,563	1,144	2,501	1,113	2,426	1,070
Tennessee	1,987	893	1,928	863	1,855	815
West South Central	4,561	2,072	3,955	1,797	3,531	1,604
Oklahoma	1,801	840	1,600	742	1,513	706
Texas	2,110	931	1,828	818	1,468	651
Mountain	2,854	1,305	2,549	1,165	2,708	1,252
Montana	659	302	567	262	629	297
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,212	2,356	4,673	2,094	5,273	2,456
Washington	1,234	555	1,160	519	1,291	591
Oregon	1,162	470	989	388	1,030	473
California and Hawaii	2,887	1,308	2,524	1,187	2,952	1,392

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	February 1981	January 1981	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	367	171	539
Peru	22	-	23
Chile	14	-	14
Morocco	137	19	156
Egypt	43	14	57
Israel	-	37	37
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Philippines	43	40	83
Other	108	61	169
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	1,896	980	2,876
Mexico	-	1	1
Jamaica	24	5	29
Egypt	1,032	563	1,594
Saudi Arabia	426	303	728
Other	414	108	524
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	124,397	129,911	254,308
Mexico	3,524	3,509	7,033
Venezuela	3,312	958	4,271
Colombia	2,290	-	2,290
Peru	3,727	2,888	6,615
Brazil	17,844	5,105	22,949
Chile	1,066	3,042	4,109
Portugal	3,321	1,095	4,417
U.S.S.R.	18,942	24,353	43,294
Morocco	18,942	-	-
Egypt	8,672	4,465	13,137
Bangladesh	-	-	-
China (Mainland)	15,891	24,960	40,851
Korean Republic	4,937	12,113	17,050
Indonesia	1,330	3,064	4,394
Philippines	-	1,981	1,981
Nigeria	4,146	2,377	6,522
Other	35,395	40,001	75,395

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
FEBRUARY 1981						
Wheat flour	22,782	(NA)	2,263	30,744	9.9	(NA)
JANUARY 1981						
Wheat flour	25,860	(NA)	1,151	15,389	4.5	(NA)

Comparison of SIC codes (domestic output), Schedule B export codes, and TSUSA import codes is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Export	Import
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1977 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1977 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error-The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. The seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour than can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

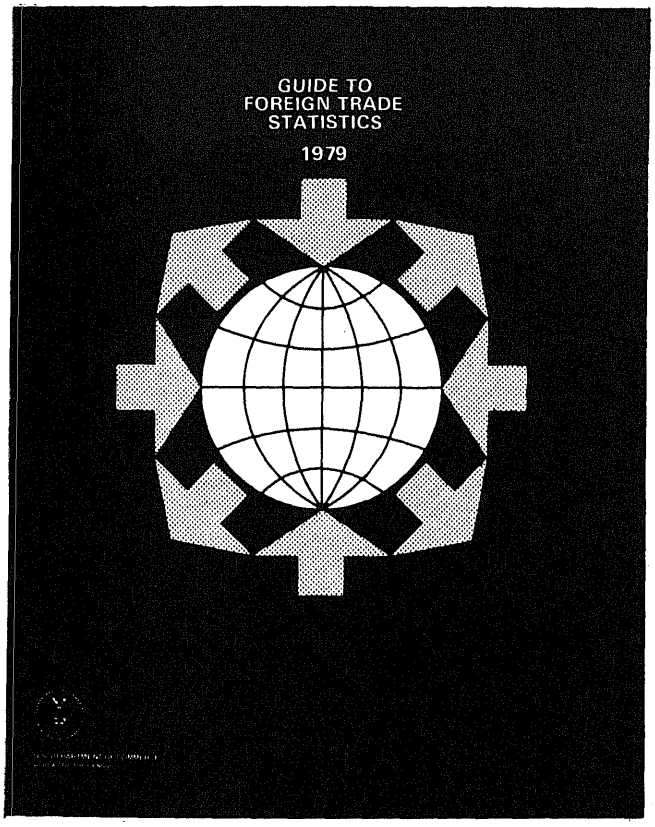
An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report M20A	John Streeter	(301) 763-7807
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511



guide to foreign trade statistics: 1979

Exports...imports...whatever you wish to know concerning foreign trade — the "Guide" offers you the most convenient way to find the facts. The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves the compilation and dissemination of thousands of facts relating to imports and exports of the United States. These statistics are designed to serve the needs of both Government and non-Government users who have wide ranges of interests and a variety of reasons for requiring information on foreign trade. The "Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics" includes the listings of data presented in many different arrangements and released in the form of reports available by subscription and in reports and machine tabulations, magnetic tapes, and microfiche offered for public reference use. Up-to-date reports and special tabulations listed show current plans for the release of foreign trade statistical data through 1979.

184 pp. at $5.50

Make your work or study easy ...fast...and accurate! Use the "Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics: 1979"

ORDER FORM Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Please send me ___ copy(ies) of
Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics: 1979 at $5.50
S/N 003-024-01870-5

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.
☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

VISA®

master charge

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit
Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date
Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Order No._____

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name—First, Last

Street address

Company name or additional address line

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

For Office Use Only.

	Quantity	Charges
Enclosed		
To be mailed		
Subscriptions		
Postage		
Foreign handling		
MMOB		
OPNR		
UPNS		
Discount		
Refund		

CURRENT CONSTRUCTION REPORTS

CONSTRUCTION accounts for approximately 11 percent of the gross national product!

To assist industry representatives, research specialists, market analysts, and government officials interested in this vital segment of the Nation's economy, the Bureau of the Census issues **monthly, quarterly,** and **annual** reports on the value of new construction put in place, building permits, housing starts, housing completions, housing sales, and alterations and repairs.

Current Construction Reports include:

C20 - Housing Starts

C21 - New Residential Construction in Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

C22 - Housing Completions

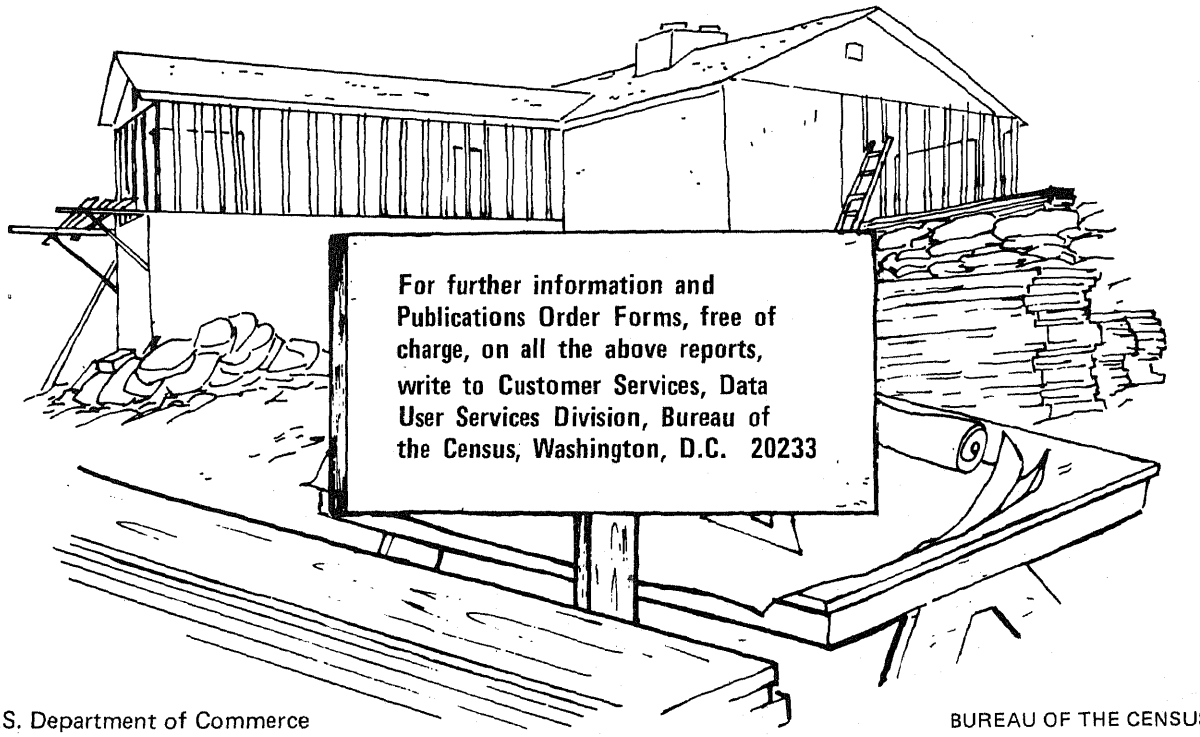
C25 - New One-Family Houses Sold and for Sale

C27 - Price Index of New One-Family Houses Sold

C30 - Value of New Construction Put in Place

C40 - Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits and Public Contracts

C50 - Residential Alterations and Repairs



For further information and Publications Order Forms, free of charge, on all the above reports, write to Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1981 - 340-995/627

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Flour Milling Products

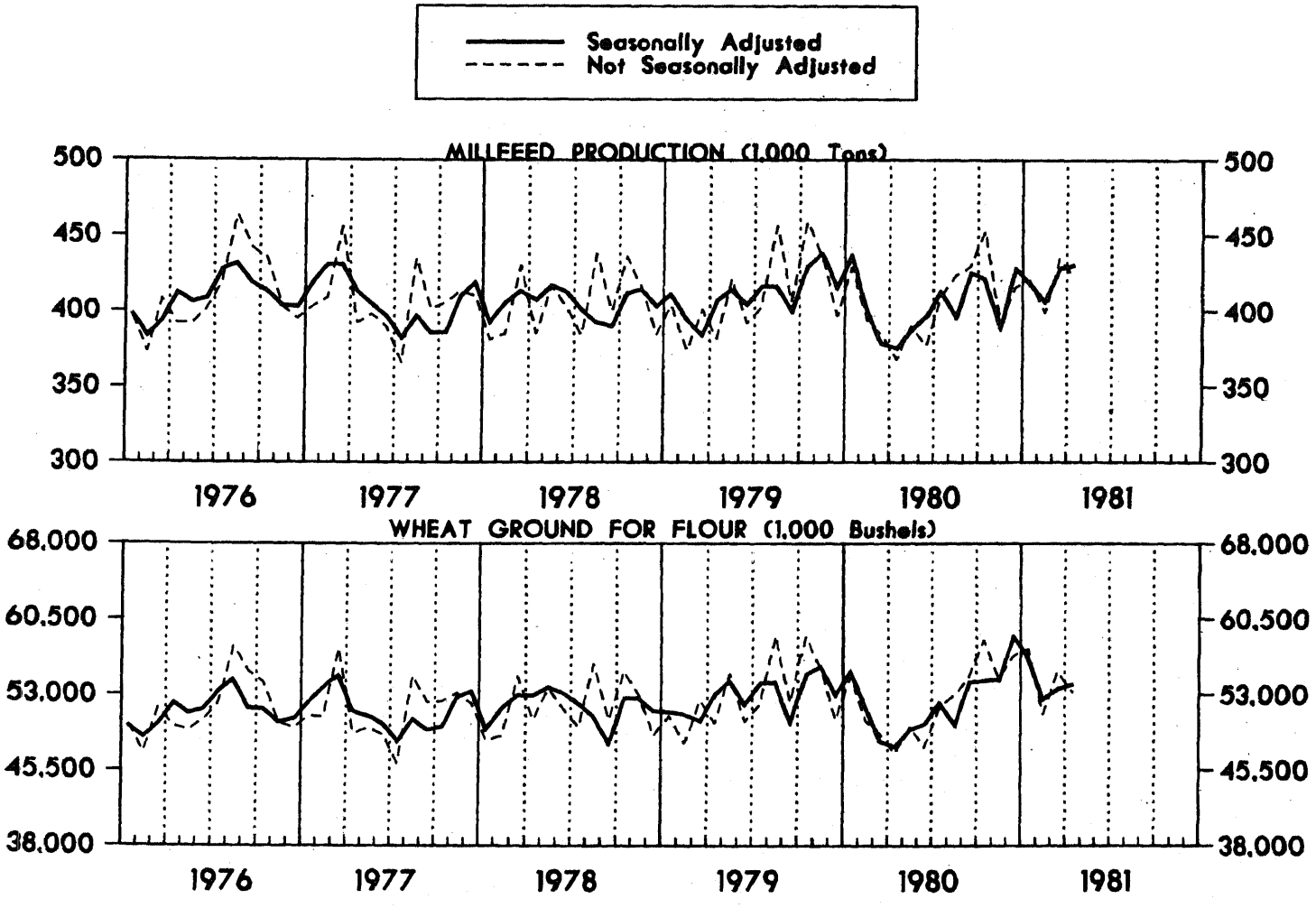
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

APRIL 1981
M20A(81)-4
Issued May 1981

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. production of flour milling products. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 7.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING: 1976 TO 1981



Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call John Streeter, (301) 763-7807.

For sale by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy, $3.30 per year.

Table 1A. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1979 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production average per working day[1] (1,000 cwt.)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)
1981			
April	1,123	431	54,096
March	1,122	429	53,644
February	1,122	407	52,655
January	1,278	419	56,846
1980			
December	1,189	429	58,530
November	1,085	391	54,537
October	1,142	422	54,498
September	1,152	426	54,327
August	1,090	397	50,154
July	1,108	414	52,329
June	1,060	397	50,171
May	1,076	388	49,637
April	999	376	47,950
March	1,043	379	48,451
February	1,061	402	51,901
January	1,163	438	55,454
1979			
December	1,120	423	53,268
November	1,148	428	54,545
October	1,123	426	54,856
September	1,121	410	52,674
August	1,150	418	54,184
July	1,162	418	53,933
June	1,114	407	52,819
May	1,124	411	53,696
April	1,087	404	52,278
March	1,089	387	50,874

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Table 1B. SUMMARY OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLING, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: 1979 TO 1981

Month and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt.)		Millfeed production (tons)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Wheat flour mill stocks[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour[2] (1,000 cwt.)	Wheat flour produced as percent of capacity	Flour extraction rate[3] (percent)
	Average per working day[1]	Calendar month total						
1981								
April (22 days)	1,085	23,880	422,046	53,216	(NA)	1,056	102.8	74.8
March (22 days)	1,135	24,959	434,910	55,310	3,897	1,056	107.5	75.2
February (20 days)	1,139	22,787	399,271	51,084	(NA)	1,056	107.8	74.3
January (21 days)	1,231	25,860	420,559	57,513	(NA)	1,056	116.6	74.9
1980								
December (22 days)	1,147	25,232	415,419	56,820	3,842	1,056	108.6	74.0
November (19 days)	1,197	24,420	392,305	54,582	(NA)	1,056	113.4	74.6
October (23 days)	1,143	26,285	453,219	58,392	(NA)	1,056	108.2	75.0
September (21 days)	1,182	24,813	429,851	54,762	3,716	1,056	111.9	75.5
August (21 days)	1,144	24,025	423,743	52,980	(NA)	1,056	108.3	75.6
July (22 days)	1,052	23,137	409,644	51,760	(NA)	1,056	99.6	74.5
June (21 days)	1,017	21,356	377,292	47,786	4,268	1,056	96.5	74.5
May (21 days)	1,086	22,814	390,185	49,836	(NA)	1,059	102.5	76.3
April (22 days)	965	21,231	367,709	47,170	(NA)	1,059	91.1	75.0
March (21 days)	1,055	22,165	384,383	49,104	3,323	1,059	99.6	75.2
February (21 days)	1,077	22,624	394,095	50,352	(NA)	1,059	101.7	74.9
January (22 days)	1,116	24,553	429,495	54,955	(NA)	1,059	105.4	74.5
1979								
December (20 days)	1,137	22,744	396,985	50,643	3,975	1,059	107.3	74.9
November (21 days)	1,180	24,783	435,838	55,710	(NA)	1,050	118.0	74.1
October (23 days)	1,137	26,143	458,795	58,904	(NA)	1,050	108.2	74.0
September (19 days)	1,226	23,285	407,341	52,375	3,813	1,050	116.7	74.1
August (23 days)	1,145	26,340	456,627	59,006	(NA)	1,050	109.1	74.4
July (21 days)	1,120	23,513	403,133	52,111	(NA)	1,050	106.6	75.2
June (22 days)	1,025	22,541	391,196	50,250	3,895	1,050	102.2	74.8
May (22 days)	1,117	24,578	421,726	55,216	(NA)	1,057	105.7	74.2
April (21 days)	1,062	22,296	382,444	50,319	(NA)	1,057	100.4	73.8
March (22 days)	1,066	23,459	401,433	52,571	3,477	1,057	100.9	74.4

(NA) Not available.

[1]The number of working days per month is computed on the basis of a 5-day week with allowances for the following holidays: January 1, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

[2]Collected quarterly.

[3]Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

Table 2. QUANTITY OF DURUM WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION, GRAIN CONSUMPTION, MILL STOCKS, AND CAPACITY

Product code	Description of item	Unit of measure	April 1981	March 1981	April 1980
	Durum wheat (included in table 1 data):				
00111 73	Durum wheat ground	M bu	2,333	2,790	2,336
20411 53	Straight semolina durum flour	M cwt	951	1,123	1,033
20411 55	Blended semolina durum flour	..do	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Rye:				
00119 51	Rye ground for flour	M bu	307	255	248
20416 11	Rye flour production	M cwt	139	115	114
20416 18	Rye millfeed production	Tons	1,636	1,338	1,296
20416 11	Rye flour stocks[1]	M cwt	(NA)	17	(NA)
	24 hour capacity	..do	11	10	11

Note: Data include estimates for small mills. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding. These data exclude all flour blended by macaroni and spaghetti manufacturers, etc., as such activities are not within scope of this survey. Only mills engaged in milling flour or meal are included in this survey.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available.

[1]Collected quarterly.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF WHEAT GROUND FOR FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, BY DIVISION AND STATE

(Wheat ground for flour in thousands of bushels; wheat flour production in thousands of hundredweight)

Geographic area[1]	April 1981		March 1981		April 1980	
	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat flour production	Wheat ground for flour	Wheat for flour production
United States	53,216	23,880	55,310	24,959	47,170	21,231
Middle Atlantic	6,749	13,031	6,842	3,078	6,254	2,824
New York	5,285	2,375	5,264	2,373	4,932	2,217
North Central	27,817	12,530	29,173	13,206	23,376	10,508
Ohio	2,718	1,203	2,846	1,366	2,631	1,164
Indiana	1,380	608	1,656	700	1,295	576
Illinios	3,204	1,437	3,431	1,522	2,653	1,180
Michigan	950	413	968	429	788	341
Minnesota	5,898	2,667	6,144	2,781	5,778	2,611
Iowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	2,650	1,220	2,774	1,274	2,630	1,208
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	7,237	3,297	7,215	3,289	5,091	2,307
South Atlantic	3,978	1,752	3,990	1,762	3,654	1,605
East South Central	2,660	1,148	2,580	1,139	2,410	1,059
Tennessee	2,040	882	2,004	888	1,855	810
West South Central	4,083	1,835	4,558	2,071	3,350	1,518
Oklahoma	1,562	730	1,801	840	1,337	621
Texas	1,865	813	2,107	940	1,418	629
Mountain	2,770	1,265	2,854	1,305	2,798	1,297
Montana	591	269	659	302	664	310
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	5,159	2,319	5,313	2,398	5,328	2,420
Washington	1,326	591	1,234	555	1,457	655
Oregon	1,204	487	1,252	509	867	400
California and Hawaii	2,629	1,241	2,827	1,334	3,004	1,377

Note: Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[1]The following is the breakdown of geographic areas used by the Census Bureau. Northeast Region: New England Division: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; Middle Atlantic Division: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. North Central Region: East North Central Division: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; West North Central Division: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. South Region: South Atlantic Division: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; East South Central Division: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; West South Central Division: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. West Region: Mountain Division: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah; Pacific Division: Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Table 4. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Country to which exported	March 1981	February 1981	Year-to-date
WHEAT FLOUR EXCEPT MEAL AND GROATS, FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314010 and 1314030) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	530	367	1,069
Peru	6	22	29
Chile	48	14	62
Morocco	56	137	212
Egypt	119	43	176
Israel	-	-	37
Sri Lanka	40	-	40
Philippines	-	43	83
Other	261	108	430
WHEAT FLOUR, WHOLLY U.S. WHEAT, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1314020 and 1314040) (1,000 cwt.)			
Total	2,241	1,896	5,117
Mexico	50	-	51
Jamaica	32	24	61
Egypt	1,944	1,032	3,538
Saudi Arabia	93	426	821
Other	122	414	646
WHEAT, INCLUDING SPELT OR MESLIN, UNMILLED, NOT DONATED FOR RELIEF OR CHARITY (1306540) (1,000 bu.)			
Total	128,770	124,397	383,079
Mexico	8,783	3,524	15,816
Venezuela	3,286	3,312	7,557
Colombia	772	2,290	3,062
Peru	3,679	3,727	10,294
Brazil	6,171	17,844	29,121
Chile	2,331	1,066	6,440
Portugal	2,418	3,321	6,834
U.S.S.R.	7,249	18,942	50,544
Morocco	-	-	-
Egypt	8,658	8,672	21,795
Bangladesh	-	-	-
China (Mainland)	27,670	15,891	68,521
Korean Republic	3,743	4,937	20,793
Indonesia	2,412	1,330	6,807
Philippines	1,977	-	3,958
Nigeria	3,325	4,146	9,848
Other	46,296	35,395	121,689

- Represents zero.

Table 5. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

(Quantity in 1,000 cwt.; value in thousands of dollars)

Product	Wheat flour production		Export of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MARCH 1981						
Wheat flour	24,959	(NA)	2,771	29,744	11.1	(NA)
FEBRUARY 1981						
Wheat flour	22,787	(NA)	2,263	30,744	9.9	(NA)

Comparison of SIC codes (domestic output), Schedule B export codes, and TSUSA import codes is as follows:

SIC (domestic output)	Export	Import
20411	131.4010-131.4040	-

(NA) Not available.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census Report EM-546, U.S. Exports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in the production of wheat and rye flour.

Sampling Description—The data shown in this publication were collected on Bureau of the Census monthly Form M20A, Flour Milling Products. The aggregates published in this report have been compiled from a sample of approximately 250 respondents, accounting for 98 percent of the total U.S. production of flour mill products. The universe for this sample was the 1977 Census of Manufactures. The reporting panel consists of mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks of flour. Approximately 200 small establishments are in the nonmail universe. Their production data are estimated based upon their 1977 Census of Manufactures report. The monthly reporting panel was selected by arraying the reporting units in descending order by size for each product line, then choosing a sufficient number of respondents (beginning with the largest) to yield a coverage of approximately 98 percent for each product line.

Survey Error-The figures for the current month include estimates for respondents in the reporting panel whose reports were not received in time for tabulation, as well as for 200 small respondents excluded from the mail panel. Missing figures for companies in the reporting panel are "imputed" from the month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms. The overall imputation rate is generally limited to 12 percent, including about 2 percent for small respondents excluded from the monthly reporting panel. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 12 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, both because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements and because the estimates for nonpanel cases may or may not reflect their current activity. The probable difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 12 percent, particularly, should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Reporting Period Adjustment—Since January 1975, the data have been adjusted for the number of working days in the reporting period in order to compensate for differences in individual company reporting patterns, i.e., calendar month, 4-week, 5-week periods.

Seasonal Adjustment—This report presents seasonally adjusted data in table 1A for selected series shown in table 1B. The data were seasonally adjusted using the X-11 variant of the Bureau of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. The seasonal adjustment program is a ratio-to-moving average method. The seasonal adjustment program largely eliminates the effect of seasonal variations (intrayear variations repeated constantly from year to year) within the series. The seasonally adjusted data usually provide a better measure than the not seasonally adjusted (original) data of the month-to-month variations which are due to factors other than seasonal pattern.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Units of Quantity—Grain ground is measured in bushels of 60 pounds for wheat and 56 pounds for rye. Flour production is measured in sacks of 100 pounds.

Capacity—Based on replies to the question, "What is the maximum quantity of flour than can be produced in your mill in one day if operated for 24 hours?", the capacity of idle mills is included until the mills are reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Grain—Represents the purchased weight of grain ground, including the weight of foreign material (dockage).

Millfeed—Includes bran, middlings, shorts, and other milling byproducts intended principally for use as feed materials.

Wheat Flour—Includes whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Stocks of Flour (Quarterly)—Represents mill stocks in all positions, sold and unsold.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under $251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus, providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

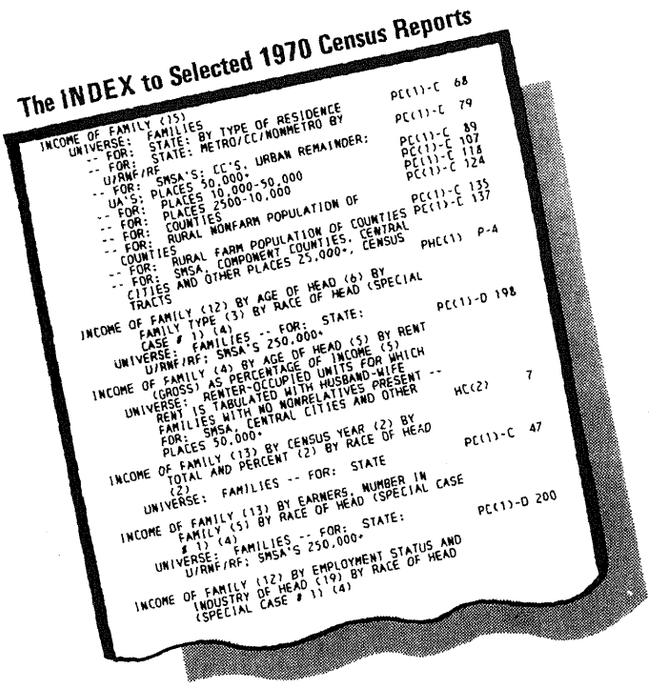
Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
M20C	Monthly	*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT-135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

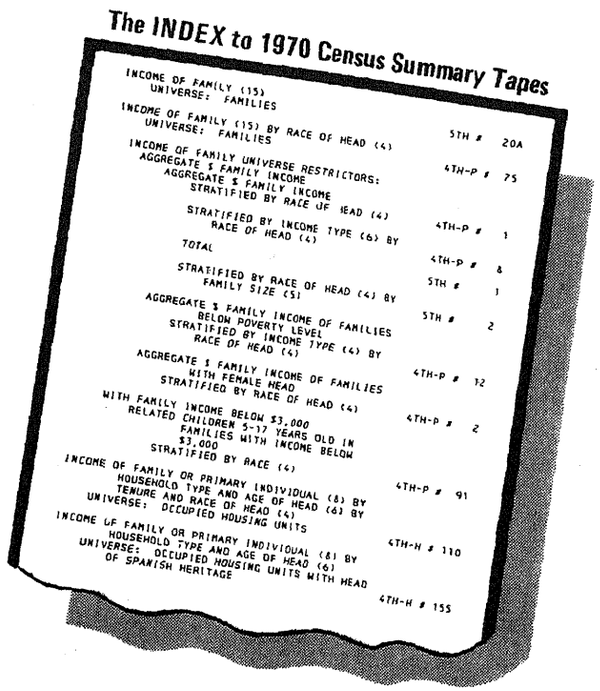
CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report M20A	John Streeter	(301) 763-7807
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 449-1600
To order Census Bureau microfiche	Maria Brown	(301) 763-5511

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1981 - 340-995/657

Two Comprehensive Indexes to 1970 Census Data





The INDEX to Selected 1970 Census Reports
—the latest publication in the set, is designed to pinpoint information in reports from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing quickly and easily, and to acquaint the user with the broad scope of published census data.

The Index can be used to determine
- —whether the desired data are published
- —in which report they are presented
- —in which tables in the report they can be found
- —in what sources can similar data be found

388 pp. at $3.70

The INDEX to 1970 Census Summary Tapes
—is an exhaustive index to all tables in all six "counts" of summary data, organized alphabetically by subject variable; designed especially to facilitate use of the 1970 census summary tape documentation.

The Index can be used to determine
- —whether the desired data are available on computer summary tape
- —which summary tape "count" to use
- —in which matrixes on the tape the data are presented

216 pp. at $2.60

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM

Please send me (indicate number of copies)

_____ **INDEX to Selected 1970 Census Reports at $3.70**

_____ **INDEX to 1970 Census Summary Tapes at $2.60**

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Subscriber Services (Publications)
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

(please type or print)

Name _____

Organization _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP Code _____

TOTAL AMOUNT $

Payment enclosed (Mark one)
- ☐ Check
- ☐ Money order
- ☐ *GPO coupons*

OR

Charge to: Superintendent of Documents Deposit Account Number

_____

1981 U.S. Industrial Outlook for 200 industries with projections for 1985

This year's edition of this popular and inexpensive volume has just been published by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industrial Economics.

The work of nearly 100 industry specialists and economists, the OUTLOOK contains industry-by-industry forecasts for one year and five years. Its 600 pages provide industry statistical profiles, shipments and trade data, trend information and analysis, and input-output charts for major industries. The 1981 edition has been enlarged to include sections on energy and mining.

The book is widely used by those responsible for marketing and market planning, financial planning, credit operations, investment, state and regional development, and economic studies and counseling.

MAIL ORDER FORM TO: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA

master charge

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Please send _____ copies of the **1981 U.S. INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK** at $10 each. S/N 003-008-00182-3.

Name—First, Last

Company name or additional address line

Street address

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Office Use Only

Quantity	Charges
..... Enclosed	.....
..... To be mailed	.....
..... Subscriptions	.....
Postage	.....
Foreign handling	.....
MMOB	.....
OPNR	.....
..... UPNS	
..... Discount	
..... Refund	

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G–58